
THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 57

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No. 7

Small Libraries Number

Book Selection in a Small Library

Lilian M. Potter

Book Selection for the Small Library

Mary Eastwood

The Personal Equation in Library Service

Mrs. Bertha V. Hartzell

Service to Foreign Readers in the Small Library

Elizabeth V. Briggs

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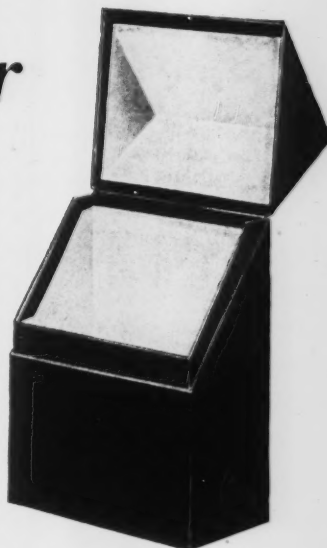
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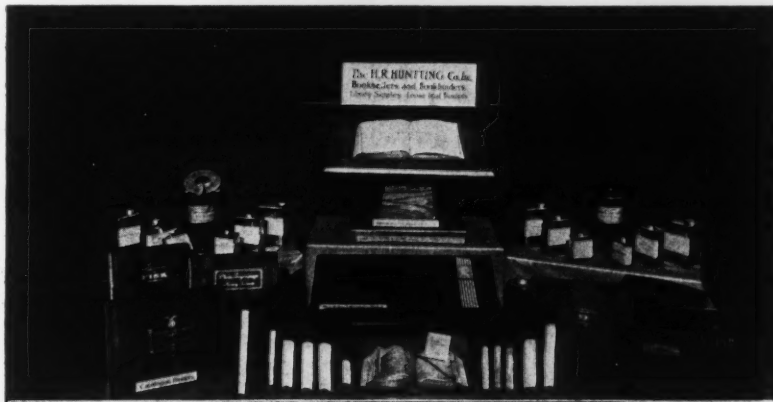
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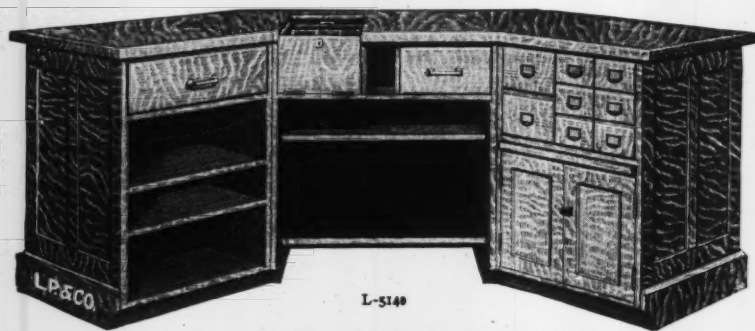
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Forthcoming Issues of

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

* The April 15 Special Conference Number will include an article on the Howard Memorial Library at New Orleans, by Robert J. Usher; The New Orleans Public Library, by D. D. Moore; "Book Makers of New Orleans," by Dr. Pierce Butler; and an article, "Louisiana Today" on library work in the state of Louisiana by Essae M. Culver of the State Library Commission. There will also be a brief history of interesting and important places in New Orleans, a list of restaurants and tea rooms in the city, and the names and addresses of all book stores in New Orleans in case librarians wish to visit them. As this will be a number that librarians attending the Conference will want to have with them for reference, arrangements are being made whereby all those desiring copies can obtain them at New Orleans. Copies can be obtained at the Library Efficiency Booth Number 9, at the H. R. Hunting Booth Number 29, at the Demco Library Supplies Booth Number 18, and at other points to be announced later. Be sure to get your copy!

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL



Book Selection in a Small Library

By LILIAN M. POTTER

Librarian, Holland Patent Free Library, N. Y.

AT FIRST THOUGHT, the problems of book selection would seem to be the same for all libraries, differing only in degree; but at first thought only. It may be that large libraries and small ones are sisters under their skins, but even a poet would hardly claim that the Colonel's lady and Judy O'Grady have the same problems to solve in their daily lives. Concerning those of the Colonel's lady, I am hopelessly ignorant, but Judy and I have been intimate friends for fifteen years. Today I am her mouthpiece. If her story helps her sister Molly or her cousins Nora and Eileen, we are content. But you must remember that sisters, though of the same blood and having the same inheritance, often differ widely in temperament and live under entirely different conditions. So Judy's story may not help the others after all. For each library has its individual problems which, too often, must be solved by the old method of trial and error.

Judy's two great problems in book-selection are: what is to be done with the gift-books? and, how shall the yearly appropriation be spent? The latter has a corollary, why divide it as you do?

In Judy's case a full four of her six thousand volumes have been gifts. For fifteen years they have been pouring in from north, south, east, and west. They have come singly, in dribblets, and in floods. High tide was

noted in October of 1928, when more than a thousand books were received. This problem of disposal of gift-books is, in greater or less degree, the one with which not only Nora and Eileen, but all of Judy's "sisters and cousins and aunts" must struggle. What shall the librarian, often poorly paid, untrained, with neither time nor ability to properly evaluate this mass of good, bad, and indifferent literature, do?

One young woman, fresh from Library School, solved it to my knowledge, by dumping everything into the junk wagons and inserting a notice in the local paper, saying that no gifts were desired, unless they were current fiction. But Judy and I had too much of the Mohammedan reverence for the written word to adopt so drastic a method. Instead, we have established a clearing-house. Using the A. L. A., the Standard High School, and the Children's catalogs, together with some of the many available lists of worthwhile books, as guides, we sort out and keep everything noted therein. At the same time we list such books as may be of interest to the State Library. Everything of local interest is, of course, kept. Such other books as we think may possibly be circulated among adults are put on our shelves tentatively. If the yearly inventory shows they do not appeal, after proper advertising, they are shelved in the storeroom and put on our exchange list with the duplicates. Those remaining are looked over by the lumberjack missionary who takes our surplus magazines. The residue goes to the Salvation Army.

Paper presented before the New York Library Association, September 25, 1931.

Of course we have made mistakes in evaluation. Before the advice as to "series" books came out, we had used the personal equation in disposing of them. Disliking the *Tom Swift* type of children's books and being crowded for shelfroom, we "skied" some fifty such volumes, putting them on the highest shelves far above the children's eye-level. You remember the prayer-meeting where one good sister told how she had come to believe that the wearing of gold ear-rings and a breast-pin was a deadly sin and was dragging her soul down to hell; so she had given the ornaments to her sister. We bundled up all those books and sent them to a neighboring library, which received them with joy.

This problem has a corollary also. What shall be done with relics and curios? A country library is certainly not a museum. Judy has boxed and stored the minerals and shells; she has placed coins and intrinsically valuable articles which are not too bulky in the bank vault, pending the time when the Library shall have proper display facilities; a few things which have educational value are kept and used. We think, for instance, that American history is a little more real to the seventh-grader who shoulders the pike which was the badge of office of a local militia major during the War of 1812. Ft. Pierre on the upper Missouri is something more than a black dot on a pink background to the boy who is reading Parkman, when he handles the ceremonial saddle-blanket of a Blackfoot Indian chief, noting its symbolic pattern of blue and chalk-white trade beads, sewn with sinew to the soft buffalo-hide and remembering that it was given to one of our former students in 1852. So with the bullet-moulds used the night before Bunker Hill; and the powder-horn, bearing on its inner curve the mark of the bullet which had passed through its owner's body in a nameless Indian skirmish. These and their like we think have a place and a value in the Library.

A leather-bound book of 114 pages, dated March 1, 1766, which is a combined history and catalog of Yale College, lists among its tutors Jonathan Edwards and among its resources for 1716 an "impost on rum" to the value of 115£. The History C boy finds on its yellowed pages the names of the great-grandfathers of some of his classmates and links the Wethersfield he knows with the Wethersfield in his text-books.

A thoughtful girl looks over the poorly written, quaintly worded, variously spelled day-book of a blacksmith, covering the years 1805-1810, and finds her own and a dozen other familiar surnames therein. No other

vestige or tradition of "Daniel Clark" can be found. "The mutability of change" is more than mere words to her.

A History B student longs to buckle on the shining rapier with its hammered silver hilt and parchment sheath, which was once worn by an English gentleman in the time of Richard Carvel; or he takes down a ponderous tome, printed in London in 1629, remembering that Charles I had been on the throne but four years when it came from the press; fancying perhaps that Cromwell, who had just entered Parliament the year before, may have read this very book, for it is *A History of the Council of Trent*. It is foolish perhaps, but Judy cherishes these and similar items.

The second and more important problem is, "How shall Judy spend her precious \$200 to the best advantage of all concerned?" Now \$200 is quite a sum of money. It is 2,000 dimes; it is 20,000 bright copper cents. Thanks to library discounts, to reprints, and to recent publishing-house reductions, much can be done with it. Thanks also to the books-on-approval policy of many book-stores we can get full value for every cent. But the apportionment! Aye, there's the rub. No wonder librarians grow grey in the small towns, where there is no one to whom the buck can be passed. They are the unfortunates who must appease the detective fans; and the Wild West addicts; and the devotees of Ethel Dell, Grace Lutz, and Harold Bell Wright; they must satisfy those who want Cather, Lagerlöf, and Priestley; and the men,—the men who clamor for more and yet more and the very latest five-dollar volumes of travel and biography. To choose wisely is the task of a trained librarian; and that, alas, few small libraries have.

When our library was first organized, in 1916, I was put in charge because I was the only person in town who knew anything about the Dewey system. My knowledge was sketchy enough, but "In the country of the blind, the one-eyed man is king." Since I was a busy teacher in the public school, all I could do was to have general supervision, act as head of the book committee, get the new books ready and catalog them, do the clerical work, and serve as trustee. The giving out of books was done by others. But in 1927 I retired from teaching and took over the work as a full-time job.

For some time we had been conscious of the fact that we were not doing as well relatively as we had in the beginning. A detailed survey of the whole situation seemed in order. The annual reports showed that our circulation varied greatly from year to year. The peak had been in 1922, when we had over

6,600. Then it had dropped to 3,238; in 1926 it was 3,701.

A check-up of book cards, with the double purpose of identifying readers and finding out their tastes, showed three things: A large proportion of the adult residents of the village were enrolled; very few High School students came to the library; only three or four families outside the corporation were interested. Since we listed forty-seven college graduates, we were rather surprised to find that the tired business man and his professional brothers and sisters regarded the library purely as a source of recreation. We had no quarrel with them for that. They had reached years of discretion and, presumably, knew what they wanted. Nor was the library without blame, for it had taken no pains to learn their tastes. But it seemed to us that a public library should be something more than a glorified book club. Our questions now were, Where can we find more readers? How can we improve the quality of the reading?

Our village, numbering within its corporate limits exactly 337 people is one of the many which dot the thickly settled farming section of Oneida County, just north of Utica. It is a conservative little place, quietly proud of its century-and-a-third's existence; progressive enough to consider municipal water-works, paved streets, and electricity as everyday necessities. Agur's prayer has been answered, for we have neither poverty nor riches. We have no industries, but we have one pride—a High School whose graduates have been going out from us for fifty-four years. There seemed to be two ways in which the library could expand: we could go out among our "service population" of eight hundred, which Cornell tells us lives within a radius of three and one-half miles; or we could work with the school. We decided to do both, but to emphasize the latter.

As Mrs. Malaprop would say, "paregorically speaking," we saw that we had three classes of actual and potential readers: the first, and by far the largest, composed of those who read primarily for recreation. Studying these, we found "wheels within wheels." The most difficult section to satisfy is composed of half a dozen men who read nothing but high grade history or travel or biography. The Star and Blue Ribbon dollar books have helped us somewhat; but the Interlibrary Loan has been our salvation. The Utica Public Library has always been the shadow of a rock in a weary land to us, while the State Library is as a father, supplying our needs bountifully. Occasionally it uses a father's privilege and questions us sternly as to why we have ex-

ceeded our allowance or why a book is fourteen seconds overdue. But we know it loves us, and we go on borrowing.

From the *Booklist*, the reviews, and the lists from various sources, we supply our next rather difficult class of readers. Knowing our patrons and their tastes, we choose each year a few of the "highbrow" novels. Certain types, we have found, have their appeal; others of equal merit fall flat. So we walk softly. Lately we have rented from the city loan-libraries books which only one or two wanted. This money, of course, did not come out of our \$200. Petty Cash pays for them. It really ranks as advertising. We want the satisfied patron and we figure that it has paid.

We have, of course, a few readers who are like the old negress. She didn't care what color she wore, "so long as it was red." They don't care what they read so long as it is "new fiction." Sometimes they seem to hold the librarian responsible because Grey or Deeping or Edmonds hasn't written another book. This class we give no special consideration. Fortunatus himself could not satisfy them.

Following the trend of the times, the mystery story is always the most popular, followed closely by adventure, both Western and Northern. Fortunately for our budget, these come out in reprints so soon that a little money goes a long ways. Van Dine and Zane Grey are the only ones that must be bought at once.

Sentiment also has to be considered, even though it is relatively more expensive. Bess Streeter Aldrich, Grace Richmond, Temple Bailey, Kathleen Norris are favorites. Much against the grain, we also spend, as little as we can, for "spush"; for there are those among our readers who crave the present-day versions of *Elsie Dinsmore* and *Pansy*. They get an escape from reality through the sweet, soft, pseudo-religious dime novels with the invariable happy endings. But, like the readers of mystery and of adventure, these pay their yearly dues and, we think, should be considered in the choice of books.

Certain Western stories, of no great merit in themselves, are yet kept on the shelves year after year, being replaced when too badly worn.

A young farmer came to my desk one evening. Condensed, his story was this: He had left school during the fifth grade; he had never read a book through in his life; the teacher had tried once to make him, but he got stuck in the middle and couldn't finish it. The boys had told him of the cowboy stories at the library, and he was tempted to relieve

the monotony of the long winter evenings by trying to read one of them. Did I think he could?

I breathed a little prayer as I gave him Mulford's *Bar 20*. The next week he came in, his face all lighted up. "Why, I never dreamed there was so much fun in reading a book. Can I have another before I bring that back? Ruth (his wife) is reading that one and she's hid it." He went home happy with two books, so they could both read at once. And that was their weekly allowance until spring work began. With the return of cold weather he came back. "Gosh, but those books were great! I've thought about them a lot this summer. Have you got any more like them?"

Usually it is November when he comes back, but the other night he walked in. "The work has got into shape so I can get in a little reading now and then. Say, but these look good!"

I said to him once, when we happened to be alone for a moment:—

"What is it you like about those stories, Hugh?"

"Why-e-e" (and he struggled with the unaccustomed self-analysis) "I guess it's because they give you something to think about when you're milking or doing the chores. When the work piles up and I get tired I think of the evening. The children will be abed; and I'll take off my boots and sit with my feet in the oven. Ruth will draw the kitchen table up and put the lamp there. Then she'll sit on the other side with her book, and we'll read all the evening. Why, by Golly, we got so interested the other night that we didn't get to bed till half-past nine."

I know those Wild West stories are trash, considered from a literary standpoint. You and I get our thrills from *Dr. Serocold*, or *The Education of a Princess*, or *The Good Earth*, reading on till the wee sma' hours. Haven't the other readers an equal right to the books which lighten their dull round, especially when they come gladly and pay their yearly dollar toward the support of "our library"? And I think the children are going to have a better chance than either father or mother, for little Anna is brought in to the village school instead of attending the one almost at their door. And she comes to the library for Story Hour. It is only the matter of a little time before she too "has a card." But what a chance that teacher in the district school missed!

So we include in our book budget some mystery, some sentiment, and some adventure.

The second class of readers is made up of those who seek information concerning "cabages and kings." This, although increasing

in numbers monthly, is much smaller than the first one. Yet, this year, we have satisfied inquirers who wanted to know about rabbits, chair-caning, bees, mounting butterflies, pruning, garden-pools, television, remodeling old houses, the five year plan, and, as the auction bills say, "other items too numerous to mention." Since our experience in 1920 we have learned not to waste any of our precious dimes on technical books. Because ours is an agricultural section, we reasoned in a perfectly logical manner that we should furnish books on various phases of farming and dairying, and we invested rather heavily in standard works of that type. But there was no call for them. Year after year they stood on the shelves unused. Finally we realized, what we should have known at the first, that the half-dozen scientific farmers of our "service population" owned these same books, while the average tenant farmer neither knew nor cared anything about "book-farming." So they remained, a frozen asset, until the High School put in an Agricultural Department. Judy may be dumb, but she knows enough not to make that mistake again. Now we collect and file bulletins and other fugitive material, but spend practically nothing on technical books. Instead, we borrow them.

There remained the third class of potential readers, from the school. Here again we found a double problem. The first thing was to secure the cooperation of the teachers in the school. To our joy we found them willing to come more than half way, for the school library, though a good one, was unable, for lack of funds and room, to care adequately for its students.

Although ours is not yet a Central School, it draws the greater number of its hundred and fifty Junior-Senior High School pupils from the surrounding districts and from our sister villages of Stittville, Barneveld, Prospect, Hinckley, and Steuben. Technically the public library is entirely distinct from the school, but practically it is able for two reasons to supplement its work. The librarian has had thirty-six years' experience in teaching; while the bookstock has certain points of helpfulness.

This is not the time or place to discuss details of this work, or of that which is carried on with seven surrounding country schools, except as they have affected book selection. The results have been most encouraging. Last June's check-up showed that 187, or 43.7 per cent of our active reading list are pupils in our own school. The sophomore and senior classes had a 100 per cent enrollment; the juniors lacked two members. I am looking

forward with interest to the seventy-four freshmen who begin their instruction in reference work next week.

Getting the younger children to come to the library was an entirely different proposition. We used the old, old bait of story-telling to attract them, but again had to use the method of trial and error. They did not feel the need that the older children recognized, for they had fairy stories and folk tales at home and in school. It was not until the Story-Teller drew upon her experience in grade school and *told*, not *read*, such stories as the Leather Stocking tales, *Count of Monte Cristo*, *Les Miserables*, *Oliver Twist*, *Mysterious Island*, *The White Company*, *Idylls of the King* and *Ivanhoe* that she really got it across. Then the Book Committee came to the front with illustrated, large-print editions of these same books, and with equally attractive copies of easier books which they could read alone. There is an *Ivanhoe* which makes any normal boy or girl long to mount and ride through Sherwood Forest with the Black Knight and Wamba. There is a twinkle in Richard's eye that is irresistible. The end papers of another show Jean Valjean wearily trudging along the village street, with everyone looking askance at him. On the cover of this book the Three Musketeers swagger down the stairway; and

here is Martin Hyde making his perilous way along the plank, high above the street; and David Balfour creeping, creeping up the great stair, just as the lightning flash shows the broken step. You open *The White Company* and see that lovable band of ruffians leering at you. With Lancelot you ride down the rocky steep of Camelot or see the lily maid of Astolat float down the river 'neath Guenevere's overhanging balcony. You sail the rolling seas with Moby Dick or go stealing through the silent forest with Uncas, Hawkeye, and Chingachgook. And each pictured person is a friend, waiting to entertain you. Floyd Gibbons may chant the praises of the House of Magic at Schenectady. The real House of Magic is the public library where every child may enter into his inheritance without let or hindrance.

Summing up: the last four years, with their failures and successes, have shown us we are on the right track. Our circulation has crept up, month by month, from 3,701 until last year we fell just short of the 12,000 mark. This year we hope to pass it. We count not ourselves to have attained, but, forgetting the things that are behind, we press forward toward the day when everyone within our borders shall know the joy and the comfort of available books.

It Isn't Impossible

For a Small Town to Have a Library—If It Is Willing
to Work, and Has Faith

By FLORENCE AMELIA EDMONDS

Member, Board of Trustees, Lebanon, Kentucky, Public Library

IF PUBLIC LIBRARIES grew on bushes, every town of 3,500 souls could go out and pick one with several thousand volumes all nicely organized, card cataloged, and ready for automatic service, with perpetual self keep.

Libraries don't grow that way.

Any community, however, that really wants a library, and is willing to work for it as hard as one ambitious little Central Kentucky city has for the past nine years, not only can have one, but is apt to be very proud of it when it has been acquired.

Lebanon people now point with as much pride to the Public Library as they do to the three handsome new churches and the three

fine schools built in recent years. And one has only to visit it on any Saturday afternoon to see that men, women, and children of all ages and all walks of life claim it as their own.

Small Beginnings

Every beginning is hard. The library project in Lebanon had been discussed at intervals in local club circles for a long time. One far-seeing woman, before moving to a distant city, even went so far as to leave a donation of seventy-five nice books for the institution then existing in imagination only. They remained in storage.

It was in the fall of 1922, possibly six years later, that members of the high school Girls

Reserve Club, backed by the Woman's Club, volunteered to sponsor a book shower to start a library.

Difficulties presented themselves at once. The event was to have been staged at the home of the president of the Woman's Club, which was always ready to throw open to club functions when needed. Sudden illness in her home on the day of the book shower made a hurried change of plans necessary. A postponement, it was feared, would be death to an undertaking which hardly yet had been given life. The gallant few who were left to see it through decided to carry on.

The lecture room of the Presbyterian church was secured. As it was too late for an announcement through the papers, telephones were kept busy throughout the afternoon, spreading the news.

Frappé was made on a last minute inspiration, to atone for whatever else might be lacking.

By the time everything had been arranged properly and proportioned to please, people were coming—and books. Possibly two hundred volumes were received that night. Many of them were splendid, while others—yes, it must be admitted—were worthless. There was a program of sorts, music, a short talk on the library project, a little informal discussion—and then that blessed frappé, which sent the crowd home believing that the book shower had been a tremendous success.

It was—the beginning of a success. The spirit of cooperation that was to bring forth the library was born that night.

Getting Under Way

Yet for several months longer the little hoard of books lay idle. You can't start a public library with an odd volume of Shakespeare, a Lady's Book, *Selections from Longfellow* and *The Pilgrim's Progress*—not even if there a few corking good books for boys, with *Aesop's Fables* and a couple of the "Elsies" to stand alongside of them. It just isn't done.



Exterior View of the Lebanon Library After the Old Church Had Been Remodeled

The Woman's Club took up the cause in earnest. With little heralding a subscription blank was circulated about town and a small fund was secured. Men helped as well as women; they had to, for in many cases it was their wives who were soliciting the funds! A second book shower was set for February 13, with a St. Valentine's slant, and widely advertised. A clever bit of rhymed verse was sent out to former residents then making the

their homes elsewhere, asking contributions toward the library fund, or gifts of books. Responses began to come in. Both local newspapers—the most powerful allies—gave freely of their space to further the enterprise.

This book shower brought results. When the count was taken after the new donations were in, the collection totaled 675 volumes

that would appeal to a wide variety of tastes. \$45 in cash also was laid on the silver tray that day. One gift, \$10, came from the Woman's Club in a neighboring town.

The movement was safely launched at last. A vacant room over a down-town confectionery had been secured as a club room and was papered, painted and fitted with shelves to serve also as headquarters for the library. Books were classified and cataloged under the personal direction of the head of the Kentucky Library Commission, who spent several days with the volunteer workers. The Club was fortunate in having in its membership an experienced librarian who, with the aid of the Frankfort office, established a standard card indexing system.

In April, 1923, the library was opened for service, with 800 volumes. The goal of 1,000 volumes which had been set for the opening was reached soon thereafter. By December the number of volumes had reached the 1,500 mark, as donations continued to be received and new books were purchased. The library was open two days each week and had become an institution. Circulation grew by leaps and bounds. In May, 234 books were taken out; in December, 804. There were 460 card

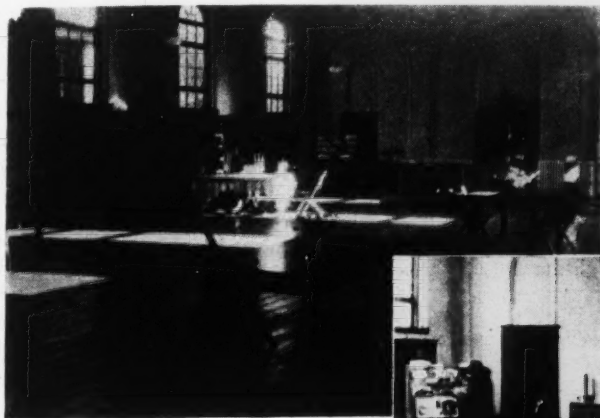
holders. Once a month a story hour for the children was held at the library.

Fire Destroys All

Then—the siren shrieking in the dark hours of an early New Year's morning. Was it only a belated merry-maker signing off for 1923? No! The fire engine clatters up Main Street, where the sky is ablaze, and—in a single hour the library which had taken months to

Such perseverance, against odds, aroused the sympathy of the community. When on Valentine's Day the first anniversary book shower-tea was held, nearly four hundred volumes were donated—better books, ranging from the simplest of juveniles to the *Encyclopedia Britannica*—and a substantial sum of money. Next day a children's book shower and party were held, and more books were added.

The first year's report, at the end of April, which covered actually eleven months, since one was lost because of the fire, showed a total circulation of 6,251 volumes. There were 1,000 volumes on the shelves at that time.



Above: Interior View of the Lebanon Library on Opening Day



Right: Men, Women, and Children Claim the Library as Their Own

assemble, which was not yet a year old and which was just beginning to prove its worth, was but a smoke-blackened heap of ruins.

It was a stunning blow. But no one thought of giving up. The spirit that had brought the little library into being remained to build a larger one from its ashes. Before that New Year's Day was over another location had been proffered, a valuable room, though too small for the purpose, over the corner Drug Store, and plans were on foot to reestablish the library at an early date. It could not die.

About two hundred books that were out in circulation escaped the blaze. Insurance of \$1,200 had been carried, and while this by no means covered the loss, it was a big help when disaster came. It was voted to set aside \$1,000 of the sum to start a fund for a permanent library building. Within one month, and with only 300 books, the library was functioning again.

«A Dying Concern»

It is not to be supposed that all the pitfalls were avoided, that there were never any little differences or misunderstandings. That would be to imply the ideal condition of a Utopia yet to be.

There was a time when a lack of union threatened the very existence of the library, a time of election of officers when the nominating committee made its report for president of the Club and head of the library board of trustees. As the vote was about to be taken, she who was named to be honored rose from her seat in open meeting and declined. She did not care to become the president of "a dying concern," she said. That hurt. Naturally, the floor was not immediately crowded with applicants for the post.

But what was to be done? Give up? It wasn't even thought of. Another election was made from the floor. The one upon whom the

office fell as second choice accepted, but with fear and trembling. Her words of modest acknowledgment were characteristic: "I don't think I am the one to do this," she said. "I am afraid you are making a mistake in electing me—but if the Club will stand by me, I'll do the best I can to hold the library together." The Club stood by. The project went forward again.

The president's job in those days was more than a mere presiding over meetings and deciding between the relative merits of certain books to be bought for the seven-day shelf, though these were important. She had to go early and make the fire, or maybe earlier than that and beg kindling from merchants in the block. The little sheet iron stove that kept the room fairly cozy had a voracious appetite.

Moving Day

Then came moving day. On short notice. The corner room had to be vacated. No permanent home for the library was in sight, and it looked as if we were adrift again.

But often it is in emergencies that friends show themselves. A large skylighted room with two small ante-rooms over the town's one picture theatre was placed at the library's disposal. The location was but a few doors from the old quarters. Several of the larger boys among the library patrons were summoned into service as amateur moving vans; they carried stacks of books, boxes of books, and bushel baskets of books, while their younger brothers trundled small express wagons full of books—until at last all were down one stairs and up another.

Bookshelves also were transferred, together with the bust of an unidentified notable of literary look, if forgotten fame; a globe of the world, sundry tables and chairs—and the sheet iron stove, which of course could not be left behind. (It had its uses even when the weather was warm, for on gala occasions it could be pressed into service as a flower stand.) There was no need to announce in the paper that the library had moved!

Better Times

Perhaps, as the superstitious say, "Third time is the charm." Anyway, the library prospered. Service was regular and dependable. The experienced librarian from the beginning had contributed her services, and there were several assistants, all of whom gave their time. System was maintained. Fines were assessed and paid. Whole days were spent in mending books. New book shelves were added from time to time.

There were many evidences of good faith

on the part of the public served by the library in those early days of struggle, little thoughtful things that made the going easier.

For instance, one lady patron who visited the library on a sultry mid-summer day noticed how hard the work was in the overheated rooms; next library day she loaned her electric fan. A step-ladder stool was made and contributed by another patron who saw that there was trouble in reaching top shelves. A directors' table was donated, and a bookcase with glass doors, for rare editions.

A Friend of Books

Five years of hard work went by—and a new friend appeared. Thomas Coke Watkins, of New York and Boston, connected with publishing houses of the two cities and a great lover of books, became interested in our library through Edwin Carlile Litsey, novelist and poet, whom Lebanon is honored to claim as her own—and who is himself a good friend of the library.

Mr. Watkins wrote that he would contribute a large part of his private library, carefully selected over a period of years. There were no restrictions to his offer. Carriage charges were paid by the local author, which made the gift entire. "Fortune favors the brave," it is said. She had begun to smile on those who were working for the library.

The books—there were considerably more than a thousand—were of a type particularly needed at the library, where there was a lack of reference works and solid reading. The classics, the poets, biography, drama, and delightful excursions into art, literature and history comprised by far the larger part of our benefactor's collection. Fiction included was choice fiction, handsomely bound.

The value of the library was almost doubled; again its "temporary" quarters were too small—but then, so, too, was the building fund.

The Idea Beautiful

Help came from an unexpected source. A local physician, Dr. Edward Kelly, widely known in the community he had served for forty years, saw a way in which to render a new and lasting service.

There originated with him a beautiful idea and, in his quiet way, he interested several other public-spirited men. He would secure the old Presbyterian church, which had an ideal location on Main Street and which, no longer used as a place of worship, was about to be torn down; and, with the aid of his associates in the plan, he would convert it into a modern library building.

People of the community were more accus-

tomed to see Dr. Kelly at a child's bedside watching through a long and terrifying night, than appearing in public to make speeches. Not that he couldn't have made them, but there are so many to mount platforms and so few to save lives. Had he been half a dozen, there still would have been work for him to do. When he took the time to address an audience, it could be pretty sure that he had something to say.

He appeared before the congregation that had voted to raze the old church and outlined his plan, offering \$1,000 for the building as it stood. Behind his spoken words were his gentle love of humanity and the desire to give the people of his home city—his people—higher ideals, to broaden their lives, to give them more happiness through access to books, and to insure for them a permanent literary fount in their midst. His listeners caught his vision. His offer was accepted.

Swift death, indiscriminating, took the beloved physician, however, before the deal was put through, and the work was left for others to do. His executors, knowing his cherished plans, purchased the church property and deeded it to the Marion County Free Public Library Association, composed of eight men organized for the specific purpose of providing a modern library. Each of them contributed \$750—\$6,000 in all—and the work was accomplished.

The church was completely remodeled, inside and out. The tower was removed and a new roof was put on the whole building; a portico with columns was built at the front. The tall memorial windows were removed and shorter windows were placed high, with built-in bookcases lining the walls beneath them. A new furnace was installed and convenient rest rooms as well.

The lecture room at the rear—for Fate had decreed that the scene of that first well meant book shower of eight years before was to become the permanent home of the library that accidentally had its beginning there—also was put in repair to be used as a cataloging and repair room, and also for serving, when the library was host.

The walls of the main library were tinted

a light buff, dull toned to avoid glare. Floors were conditioned. When everything had been finished, the whole was formally turned over to the Woman's Club for the reestablishment of the Marion County Free Public Library.

The Library—At Home

That was Cooperation with capital letters. The building provided, the club's fund for that purpose was released for furnishing it. Over \$600 was spent for equipment and fixtures built to last, including the librarian's semi-circular charging desk, the reading tables, magazine rack, filing cases and the necessary supplies for reorganizing the library with an improved classification system. Again the Commission at Frankfort sent an aide. With nearly 4,000 volumes to be re-cataloged, several weeks were required, the work being done during the summer vacation.

When the last book had been put in place, there was a re-opening and the library was dedicated to a larger service. It was an occasion long to be remembered.

And now, when the new library has been functioning continuously for more than a year, without intermission during the summer as in former years; when the Woman's Club is paying both the librarian and her assistant, and several local literary clubs are making liberal donations; when every library day finds children who have no books of their own at home carefully choosing something to read, business men seeking "a good book for the week-end," former college women hunting material for club papers, and high school students getting books for information and pleasure; when the number of card holders totals 853, and as many as 224 books have been taken out in a single afternoon; the library looks not backward, but forward.

It is the cooperation of the community which maintains it. Surely, this library and the service it is rendering in a town of less than 4,000 is testimony enough that, in the words of Kipling, which have been adopted by the library as its motto—

"It ain't the individual, nor the army as a whole,
But the everlastin' team-work of every-bloomin'
soul!"

A wise man will select his books, for he would not wish to class them all under the sacred name of friends. Some can be accepted only as acquaintances. The best books of all kinds are taken to the heart and cherished as his most precious possessions. Others to be chatted with for a time, to spend a few pleasant hours with, and laid aside, but not forgotten.

—LANGFORD. From *The Praise of Books*.

Book Selection for the Small Library

By MARY EASTWOOD

Head, Book Information Section, New York State Library, Albany

"CHESHIRE PUSS," Alice began, rather timidly, as she did not at all know whether it would like the name: however, it only grinned a little wider. "Come, it's pleased so far," thought Alice, and she went on: "Would you tell me, please, which way I ought to walk from here?"

"That depends a good deal on where you want to get to," said the Cat.

"I don't much care where"—said Alice.

"Then it doesn't matter which way you walk," said the Cat.

"—so long as I get *somewhere*," Alice added as an explanation.

"Oh, you're sure to do that," said the Cat, "if you only walk long enough."

The implication in this piquant conversation is sufficiently clear. But what has it to do with our Alice of today, the librarian of a small library, concerned with problems of book selection?

Its message is just this: Have a plan.

Laissez-faire is no longer "the thing" in any department of life. Today the world is teeming with plans. Russia sets us a pace with her Five-year plan. Other governments are beginning to see that drifting does not pay. Budgets are being prepared by nations which prefer to live within their incomes. The world arranges conferences designed to reduce armaments. Attempts are being made to relieve the poverty of farmers through pre-arranged plans; household experts and banks are pointing out how essential are home and personal budgets to thrift and saving and the fullest enjoyment of money.

Just as the idea of planning is practical for a government, a business, a farm, a home or an individual, so it is advantageous to the running of a library and to library book selection in particular.

Then assuming that Alice, our librarian of a small library, does care where her path, marked book selection, takes her—that she wants a plan—what must she do first?

Take stock of the whole community situation of course. Who are the present users of the library? In numbers what is their percentage as compared to that of potential borrowers? Are leaders in the community using the library, the professional class, doctors, lawyers, teachers, clergymen? How many business men and workingmen come to

the library? Are there groups of people in the town who could be reached through contacts with the missionary society in the church, through reading clubs, etc.? Is there a school library? If so, is there the closest possible cooperation between the two libraries or is there needless duplication of book buying? Is there also overlapping of work that might be avoided? In what ways can the library supplement the more special function of the school library? Are there industries that can be served? What reading is accessible to the people in the outlying country districts? Could the library reach them? All these things Alice will need to ponder over.

Let Alice likewise take thought as to where her steps are taking her. What is the value of the service she is rendering? Perhaps too large a proportion of time and money is being spent on readers of trivial fiction who are making too little return to the community. Would more attention to the interests and possible needs of leading citizens bring richer rewards? There confronts every librarian this problem of how far the public library should go in appeasing the demands for ephemeral fiction but it is most serious in smaller libraries where book selection is especially difficult and bookbuying necessarily already too limited; here unfortunately the ear of the librarian is exposed to insatiable demands for the fiction of a few insignificant but "popular" authors. Alice's impulse to buy generously of the Grace Lutztes, Zane Greys, Ethel Dells and their like is a natural one for she thus forestalls caustic comments on the library's scarcity of such fiction. This is a fitting moment, however, when money is scarce and the library to an unprecedented degree has demands for constructive work with its public, to question how much library money should be spent on this kind of fiction which is nothing more than a way of escape for its readers.

Alice's decisions about her fiction should not stop here. Her duties go further as the following quotation indicates. And because it comes not from a library organizer, nor a library school instructor, nor even from a fellow librarian but from an eminent layman (and will accordingly carry more weight) it is given at some length.

It is part of Canon J. O. Hannay's address

on "The Duties of Public Librarians in Connection with Recreational Reading," delivered before the English Library Association's annual conference last September. Canon Hannay begins with discussing why people want to read.

"The first of the great reasons which impel men to read. We want, or most of us want, dope.

"Now what is the duty of librarians towards these dope readers, who are, after all, the great majority? You know that it is the nature of all dope that it gradually loses its effect and the dose must be increased or the kind of dope changed, if the pleasure and the ease of it is to continue. Now there is your duty, I think, as librarians. You have got to provide for us ever stronger and stronger dope, and dope of newer and more seductive kinds. Now, supposing that you and your assistants are in touch with your readers, and I claim that you ought to be, and this is an ideal to set before yourself—but suppose that it is so; you find that one of your dope readers is a boy who is fascinated with Ballantyne. He wants to escape from the irksomeness of bottle-washing or delivering papers or whatever he does day by day. You know though he does not that Ballantyne will not last for ever, and that there will come a time when that particular form of dope will not take effect. You are going to give him more and better dope. You are going to give him Stevenson's *Treasure Island*, and then you are going to give him Stevenson's *Wrecker* and then you are going to give him a book which has never received the recognition that it deserves, Masefield's *Captain Margaret*. Taking ever stronger and deeper doses of his dope, you are going to lead him on to that library, The Golden Hind Series, which relates the marvellous adventures of Elizabethan sailors and when you have got him there you are going to give him Hakluyt's *Voyages* and let him loose to wander there.

"You can do the same for the girl in the shop who is fascinated with the love stories of Lady Hermione, and lead her to stronger, greater, better dope

"But now I pass to what is for many of us the greatest pleasure of all; beyond the pleasure of dope, beyond the pleasure of satisfied curiosity, is the pleasure which comes to the aesthetic faculty in man through beautiful words perfectly used:

'Charm'd magic casements, opening on the foam
Of perilous seas, in faery lands forlorn.'

"There comes over our spirits a hush when we read words like it. There goes through us a thrill of delight so that it is almost like a pang of exquisite pain, so great, so intense is the joy which comes from perfect words. . . . It is chiefly in poetry that we find the greatest of all delights, and it is surely one of your highest duties to lead us to these 'cloud-capped towers and gorgeous palaces.' Only you can not lead us unless you have been there yourselves. It is no use to us, your repeating the judgments of the best critics and saying this or that. Unless your own soul has thrilled to the beauty of these words you can not bring the thrill to us."¹

The remarks of Canon Hannay (known to most American readers as G. A. Birmingham) lead from fiction to non-fiction and Alice will naturally turn next to her non-fiction prob-

lems. She will perhaps say as many librarians in small towns do, "I can not get non-fiction read." One solution of this difficulty is stressed by Canon Hannay. "You can not," he says, "lead us to cloud-capped towers and gorgeous palaces" unless you have been there yourselves.

Before Alice decides what non-fiction to buy (and to know at first hand) she will need to study not only the community and individual needs but likewise the condition of her library shelves. There is sociology for instance. What can she offer on world problems today, on international relations, economic planning, disarmament, tariffs, the gold standard, unemployment, the use of leisure, the Russian Five-year plan, and all the other problems related to the present state of world affairs? Will the science shelves attract the man in the street who is looking for intelligible expositions of the latest developments in physics, chemistry, biology, zoology and so on? Alice will observe that the history section needs to be freshened with outstanding books of interest and value on the World War, Japan, China, and other countries on which the public eye is focused. There should be books in literature for both the reader and the student. Comprehensible discussions of the trends of thought in psychology and philosophy should be found there. The travel shelves need to be brought to date with attractive and informing recent publications. And so throughout the library.

As Alice passes from shelf to shelf of her non-fiction and makes notes of gaps and needs, let her at the same time withdraw from the shelves all shabby, out of date, unusable or unused books, and consign them to the second-hand dealer or the furnace. Her only pause should be at this point: Is this unused book still worth while and if it is, is it my fault that it has not circulated?

The children's book shelves too will need a careful scrutiny. Are there enough books here? Are they the right books? The answer to this second question is most certainly no, if the books have not been chosen with the greatest caution and in the light of all the best advice obtainable. If Alice has herself had a fine background of knowledge of the best children's books and with high standards of selection has chosen each book for its merits and definite uses, then only will her shelves be beyond reproach. But what if she has haphazardly bought her children's books from publishers' advertisements or from undependable lists or after a casual glimpse in a bookshop; and if she has placed on these shelves rows of cheap fiction series? If she

¹ *Library Association Record*, October 1931, v. 1, 3d ser., p. 340-347.

has done these things, she has speculated disastrously with library funds; she will need here too to take these frozen securities from her shelves and to seek sound standards for her future buying.

"I see that I need an adviser in book selection," says Alice, "but where can I find one?"

There are several good genii which stand ready to be summoned to her aid at any moment. First, the State Library Commission (it may be called Library Extension or something else) which is all too often looked upon by Alice as a bugaboo,—as merely a stern institution which exacts a painful annual report. To many it looks like the wolf in grandmother's clothing instead of the kindly grandmother it actually is. All State Library Commissions worthy of the name welcome and invite requests for help in book selection or any other problem. It is a pity that Alice does not oftener send out an S.O.S. call when she is preparing her book purchase lists.

Recently the White Star Liner "Adriatic" arrived in New York harbor four days late after answering a disabled collier's call for aid. In high gales for two days or more it followed the drifting freighter, awaiting an opportunity to take off the crew. This standing by and rescue work are the kind of service the State Library Commission likes to perform.

Many State Library Commissions offer help through selected booklists which they publish in their own bulletins. Careful examination of these lists and attentive reading of the notes would lead to more satisfactory book-buying in many small libraries.

Most State Library Commissions give generous assistance to libraries through loan collections of books. These well-selected traveling libraries in numbers of books anywhere from ten to a possible hundred or more may be had for the asking. They are a boon to the small library, bringing recreational and educational reading and wider interests to the community at practically no cost.

From the second good genius, the State Library, books may be borrowed which are too expensive for the small library to buy or books which are likely to be used only once or twice. Material for debates and study courses may likewise be borrowed, sometimes in so-called package libraries. The State Library may also be called on for advice in book selection.

The American Library Association is another guardian of the small library. It is as if it were the alma mater or foster mother of all American libraries. Its maternal interest in libraries extends to every phase of library activity and to all types of libraries; and it is

constantly seeking new ways of developing and helping them. In book selection its aid expresses itself through the monthly *Booklist* which with its descriptive notes calls attention each month to a one hundred or so selection of the new books; through the notable Reading With a Purpose series on many interesting topics; through short selected reading lists and other special booklists issued from time to time; through the *Subscription Books Bulletin*, an invaluable source of information on the appraisal of subscription sets, old and new.

Careful book selection entails something besides discrimination in the quality of books and plans for their use. It must include as well a budgeting of funds, taking the greatest pains to secure for money spent, returns as large as possible both in quality and quantity.

As implied above, considerable money may be saved by borrowing books from the State Library and the State Library Commission. Further saving may be made through inter-library book loans. The purchase of books, wherever practicable in the cheap reprint series will make an appreciable difference in the cost of Alice's book collection. Many interesting books are now being offered in such series as the Star dollar books; Riverside library of Houghton, Mifflin Co.; Century Vagabond travel books; Grosset & Dunlap Novels of distinction; Blue ribbon books; McBride dollar books; Scribner \$1 editions; Doubleday Windmill books, etc. These and other cheap editions are described in the *A. L. A. Guide to Inexpensive Series*.¹ Again Alice should be on the mailing lists of second-hand and remainder book dealers, in order to have immediate notice of possible book bargains.

In these days of economic depression when there are already some reductions in library appropriations, and at the same time increasing and more exacting calls for library service, libraries are being hard put to make ends meet. Perhaps Alice will wish to embody in her own plan the new scheme of the Toledo Public Library.²

The Toledo Library is now renting all new fiction in order to release money to meet the demand for the more significant books of non-fiction. After the new fiction has paid for itself through six months' rental, it is then added to the older free fiction collection. It might well be that this plan, introduced now to meet a certain exigency, may crystallize into a permanent one, thereby relieving every librarian of one of the flies in her ointment—

¹ Reprinted from *Booklist*, price 15 cents.

² Jessie Welles, "Economizing To Meet Budget Cuts," *THE LIBRARY JOURNAL*, LVII, 114.

the steadily large and disproportionate expenditure on ephemeral fiction. In Toledo the public was taken into the confidence of the library through an advance, tactful notice, and the plan seems to be working satisfactorily.

To sum up. Alice is asked in charting her course in book selection to consider where her present path is taking her; to study her community; to take stock of her assets and liabilities; to know her stock old and new; to

meet community needs; to buy only worth while books; to use all the agencies of help open to her, the State Library Commission, State Library, American Library Association, and any others available; to borrow books when it is better to borrow than to buy; to invest her money to the best advantage, when possible, through book bargains; to consider if the renting of new fiction is a feasible experiment for her village or town.

Children's Library at Quarry Farm

By MRS. LOUISE BUSH-BROWN

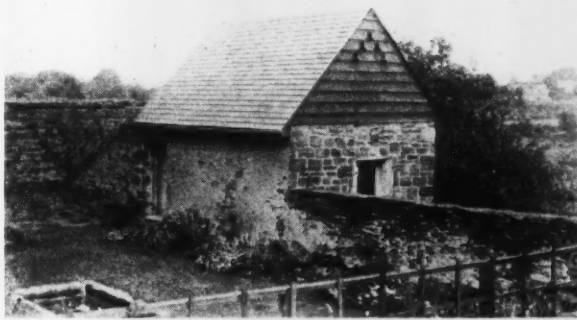
Quarry Farm, Ambler, Pennsylvania

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY at Quarry Farm has been a very happy success and is proving a great resource to the boys and girls of this community. Our village is a rather isolated one and there is no public library within many miles. The children have, therefore, had access to few books and have been entirely dependent for recreation upon such sports as they could originate or upon the movie theatre in the nearest town. Most of the youngsters are wholesome country children living on farms and we have found them to be an eager intelligent group,—good representatives of American youth.

It happens that I passed my early years in a New England town where we had a very fine public library and as I looked back to the days of my own childhood and realized what the Children's Room in that library meant to me and to all my playmates. I hated to think that the youngsters of this community where we now make our home were missing so much and I found myself longing to put good books within their reach. We were fortunate in having on the place a very charming old stone cottage which, a century or more ago, had been built for a chicken house but which

within more recent years had been turned into a small studio. When it was no longer needed for this purpose the idea occurred to us that we might convert it into a little library. A table, a few chairs, gay orange curtains at the windows and books along the shelves and in every nook and cranny have made it a place where children love to linger and their eager response has been most gratifying.

The opening of the library was celebrated by a party to which all the children in the community were invited. Games and refreshments were followed by a story hour. The purpose of the library was then explained to the children and when the afternoon was over each child went happily away with a book. When a child



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wishes to take out membership he merely signs his name in the Membership Book and I explain the simple library rules. The books have all been cataloged and contain cards and slips showing the date when the book is due. The children sign for their own books without any supervision, placing the card which bears their name in a little drawer used for this purpose. A calendar hangs by the table to which they refer when filling in the date when the book is due. They

have made extraordinarily few errors and no books have ever failed to come back.

During the summer hardly a day passed that one or two children did not come to return their books and take out others. Often I would find that they had walked two or three miles, sometimes much more. Little tots of five and six came with their older brothers and sisters and pored eagerly over the shelf of picture books usually going away with one clasped tightly under their arms. And much to our surprise and delight many a shy and awkward youth of fourteen or fifteen came and asked for books. One day a small girl asked if she might take a book home to her brother. I inquired his age in order that I might select something which would be suitable for him and she replied—"Oh! he's very

old. He's almost twenty." I sent him the *Life of Lindbergh* and before the week was out the little sister had brought it back saying that he thought it was fine and he wanted another.

We began with only a small nucleus of a few hundred books but the number has grown steadily. Friends who have heard of our venture have been most kind in sending books to us and the children in a small private school in Philadelphia donated quite a number. It is, of course, during the long summer holidays that the little library is most used. During the winter months the children are busy with their work at school and do not come so often. It has, indeed, been a very happy adventure in friendliness and as the years go on we hope that it is going to mean more and more to the life of the community.

The Personal Equation in Library Service

By MRS. BERTHA V. HARTZELL

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IF I WERE selecting a text for this informal talk on Personality in Library Work I could find two which supplement each other. The first is from Dr. Guppy's address before the American Library Association in Atlantic City at the fiftieth anniversary. "It matters not how excellent the machinery (of a library). It is the human element which prevails." The second is from Miss Flexner's book *Circulation Work in Public Libraries*. "The first contact is crucial. The whole system may be judged by the work of a single assistant."

The difficulty lies in the fact that all library assistants are average human beings. We often find the sensitive person; sometimes we find a grouchy person, or a person in a subordinate position who assumes an official bearing and creates the impression, whether intentionally or not, of being important. There is also the person who makes a great show of being busy. Still another may give the impression of wishing to become more popular than her chief.

What shall be the relation of the chief to

these assistants? How can the variety of personalities be molded as he would wish to have them? Frequent group discussions strengthen in each member of the staff the feeling that, after all, every member is working for the good of the library as a whole and not for himself. It is, however, the personal conference which strengthens the bond between the head of a department and the assistant working with him. If the senior employee is really interested in the development of his subordinate and willing to show it, he may safely venture upon any kind of constructive criticism,—for a criticism which shows that somebody cares about our success is a compliment. It is only when it is clumsily done that such a thing hurts. We are apt to be too blunt. A certain person, instead of using the familiar "don't forget," would say, "Miss Blank, you are a reliable person, would you do this—?" A bit of praise mixed with suggestions shows that the good qualities one does have are not overlooked.

When we turn the relationship around and consider the attitude of the subordinate toward her chief, one point in particular occurs to me. Sometimes the two are together at a

public desk. A patron puts a question to the one in charge. The assistant knows the answer and longs to prove her worth by being the first to reply. It is a common mistake, made with the best intention in the world, but it won't do. The one to reply is the one from whom the information was sought; if she cannot answer, it is for her to solicit help. A small point, but it may save friction, and it produces a better impression.

What about our relations to our fellow workers? The question has been put to me, "Must I be intimate with the girl who works beside me?" Indeed not. Intimacy is unnecessary, but cooperation is absolutely imperative. To harbor any feeling of jealousy or resentment against the person with whom one is constantly thrown in contact is fatal to success. Another thing that may make a vast amount of trouble in any library is the thoughtless retailing of gossip. The young person, who, when gossip reaches her, deliberately breaks the chain by refusing to pass it on is wiser than she knows. She not only benefits the institution but she prevents criticism of herself.

The relation of the assistant to the public is a whole chapter in itself. We need to go to our work radiating freshness,—natural freshness, not an artificial one. The painted lips which come into a room ahead of one's personality, and the perfume which stifles one's neighbors, cannot make up for a lack of regular sensible food, plenty of sleep and some fresh air each day. We must keep ourselves in good health and we must give the impression of being well groomed,—our clothes well put on and not too striking. My opinion on some minor matters has often been asked. Personally I feel that earrings are in place at a social function but not behind the library desk, and that sleeveless dresses must be particularly neat and worn only in hot weather. Smocks belong behind the scenes, unless one is obviously housecleaning. Back in college days our class was given the task of writing epigrams, and one girl produced the following: "The consciousness of being well dressed is a rose-colored glass between woman and the outside world." If by well dressed we mean appropriately dressed, that might apply to all in library service.

Now what shall be our manner toward the public? In the first place, no visitor should ever see the library wheels go around. He should hear no altercations, no complaints and no criticisms of others on the staff. Neither should he see any member of the staff smile at the odd appearance of an eccentric patron, or hear an absurd request retold

with relish. Naturally many amusing things do happen in a library, but it is unethical for an assistant on duty to be heard laughing at a patron's expense. To greet the public cordially and serve them adequately is easy when one is not rushed for time. But when surrounded and working under pressure toward the end of the day it may be another matter. The frown of fatigue or perplexity changes to a forced smile directed promiscuously into the air, and the patron thinks we are not interested in his particular need. Let us smile at the person, and not smile too widely. Another point to remember is that directions given too rapidly are hard to follow. We may be in a hurry because of work awaiting us, or many persons to be served, but our manner must give no hint of distraction. Bodily dignity can be preserved even though the mind be on the jump.

What can be said about the voice which has not been said before? I have noticed, as you have, that the timid person shrinks from approaching with his question an assistant whose answer is likely to ring out across the room. It may betray to everyone the ignorance he was anxious to conceal. So, in dealing with the timid person, be simple and quiet. Should one ever be annoyed by too personal a visitor, a louder reply in a mechanical tone is as effective as a dash of cold water. There are other times when a flash of humor helps. Once when a disgusted patron remarked, "I should think you'd use your influence against that policy," the assistant whispered in a gleeful aside, "How do you know I don't?"

The why of things should be explained whenever possible, and the critical person coaxed into understanding. Above all, let us be friendly. If true enthusiasm over our work and a liking for people are a part of our make-up, it will be reflected in our faces, and those who need help will approach with no hesitation. One member of a large library, whenever she had to leave her own department to work in the reference hall, was obliged to put on a hat to prevent her being deluged with requests for assistance.

A real test comes when the same question is put to one over and over. The only safeguard against a monotonous tone and a set expression is the awareness of the new person back of the question. The humblest alien has just as much right to careful attention as a member of the board of trustees.

Mr. Chase used to give a recipe for expediting the reference librarian's search for elusive material. "Don't let the borrower follow you around, especially if you are a bit uncertain of just what you ought to do next.

Offer him a chair, and give him something to examine which will keep him busy and quiet while you rack your brain for clues." And here is one word to younger assistants. If you have searched in vain for what the patron wishes, never let him go without first consulting your superior officer to ascertain whether anything else might be tried. It is no disgrace to ask help, even before the public, and it satisfies them that everything possible has been done.

Some persons are conscious of nervousness and inadequacy at the telephone. The main thing is to relax, drop all consciousness of what is going on in the room—even shut the eyes if necessary—and *listen*. Be sure to understand exactly what is wanted. Then before leaving the phone get the name and address, or phone number, and if the search is likely to take more than a minute or two, let the inquirer understand that you will call him back. Always do that, even if you have not been able to secure the desired data.

Probably no library worker lives who does not long to have his efforts appreciated. We want to magnify our job; make it of significance to the library. That is all right so long as we do not belittle some one else's position or service. Mendelssohn said once: "The first requisite in a musician is that he should respect, acknowledge, and do homage to what is great and sublime in his art, instead of trying to extinguish the great lights so that his own small one may shine a little more brightly." Our own department is only a unit in the whole system. We need absolute unity of purpose among the staff; the sense of a just balance in the operation of the library as a whole. Do you remember what the old Jesuit priest said? "What a deal of good we could do in the world if we did not care who got the credit!" There is no way of keeping statistics of some of the most valuable work done in the library. Circulation and attendance can be counted. Encouragement, advice, and friendly service cannot.

Service to Foreign Readers in the Small Library

By ELIZABETH V. BRIGGS

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BEFORE CONSIDERING plans for circulating foreign books in the smaller libraries, I should like to discuss for a moment just what the foreign problem is as it presents itself to me. In my mind it goes back to the ideals of the library profession—service to all the people. I assume that we have passed beyond the stage where we considered reading the English language equivalent to Americanization, and that we concede the right of the foreign reader to service in a language which he can read. If I lived in Turkey, I should probably learn sufficient Turkish for my daily needs. I should try to acquire enough proficiency in it to scan the daily paper. But I should never master it sufficiently to enjoy Chesterton in Turkish translation. I should still want my recreational reading to be in English and I imagine I should not feel unkindly to the government which generously provided it. Human psychology being what it is, I assume that

our foreign population will have somewhat similar reactions.

Given a town where a third or even a quarter of the population is foreign, service to the foreigner is merely a question of mathematics. In that case it would be justifiable to spend a substantial amount of the book fund each year in foreign books and serve these people. The problem increases as the percentage of foreign readers decreases. The town that contains merely a smattering of the foreign born, and these divided between twelve or fifteen different nationalities, presents to the librarian who wishes to serve them an almost insurmountable difficulty. Their just proportion of the book fund at best would be small. Divide this between fifteen different languages and you can buy no more than one or two books in each language. To do this would, it seems to me, be useless. It would merely arouse expectations that could not be satisfied—the worst kind of publicity.

Of course we can quite justifiably say that under such circumstances service is impos-

sible, and give it up. Inquiries soon cease to come in, and we can easily blind ourselves to the fact that the need exists. As one librarian says "The desire for foreign books always exceeds the requests, as that type of reader does not assert his wants." But these foreign speaking people are in touch with each other. If a few hardy individuals make inquiries and find the library has no foreign books others do not come. Cases where foreign groups get together and petition for service are, I imagine, quite rare. My own library receives fewer calls than it did some years ago. I do not imagine that the need is any less. It is probably greater as the population is greater, but they have found out that we do not have the books. Were we in a position through some cooperative effort to promise them service it would be interesting to discover what response we would get.

It has long seemed to me that by a united effort this problem might be solved. Therefore when I was asked to draft some proposal as a basis for discussion, I was very glad to attempt it.

Two things seemed essential to determine before any tentative plan could be formulated. First whether a sufficient number of libraries would be interested to warrant the effort, and next to what extent we could rely on the cooperation of the State Library. In an interview with Mrs. Frankhauser I found her, as I had anticipated, sympathetic with the idea and ready to cooperate to the extent of the resources of the State Library. In one sense this is a state problem. It should be as much a matter of state concern to see that these foreign people are served as to see that English reading people without library privileges are taken care of. The fact that they live in a community where there is a library is of little consequence so long as that library is not and cannot become equipped to serve them. On the other hand individual libraries must not too readily unload their problems onto the state. They also have a responsibility in the matter that they cannot entirely delegate.

In order to determine if possible what interest there would be in a cooperative plan seventy letters were mailed to libraries of the state, embodying in essence, the following points:

Would you be interested in a cooperative plan for serving foreign readers?

If so, would you advocate that libraries be asked to pledge a certain sum for a period of years in order to build up a collection of foreign books, or would you prefer financing such a program on a

rental basis, the money thus acquired to be devoted to the purchase of new books?

If pledges are decided upon, should service be confined to contributing libraries?

If rental is preferred, should a fixed charge be established for the loan of a small collection, or should the charge be conditioned upon the number of times the books were circulated?

Is a central collection essential, or could books be loaned directly from one library to another with the State Library acting as a clearing house by means of a union catalog of books available for loan?

Answers were received from thirty libraries. May I take this opportunity to thank these librarians for the many helpful suggestions sent me? Eighteen expressed themselves as interested in varying degrees. Eight had no foreign problem at all. In several instances the librarian was away and nothing definite could be said, beyond the courtesy of a reply.

Most of the libraries replying to the second question felt that rental would be a more feasible method of financing the program than yearly contributions. This method, as one librarian stated, "would avoid the question of service being confined to libraries contributing to the collection." Only two librarians thought that service should be given to those not contributing to the plan.

Nearly all felt that rental should take the form of a fixed charge for a collection loaned, the charge varying with the size of the collection. Several cogent reasons were advanced for this point of view—it would simplify bookkeeping, it would tend to stimulate circulation.

The point of a central collection brought out many interesting suggestions. The majority felt that a central collection was essential. Some suggested a central collection, supplemented by inter-library loan. The long distances in Michigan led to the suggestion of a zone system. I am taking the liberty of quoting a paragraph from a letter received from Miss Margaret Smith, librarian at Marquette: "It occurred to us that a regional plan might work, with several libraries in each region buying foreign books, but each buying a different language. For example suppose the state were divided into 3 or 4 districts and one of them the Upper Peninsula. Marquette has a large Swedish population and might be chosen as a central agency for Swedish books. Houghton would be a good place to locate Finnish books—perhaps French books at the Sault, German books at Ironwood, etc. Then the libraries of this region could borrow their Swedish books from Marquette and the rental received would pay for the purchase of new

books. The Marquette library could keep lists of the loans made to the various libraries to avoid duplication—and in the same way the other towns could keep track of the foreign books in which they specialized. It might easily be a part of this plan to send its other foreign books to the library specializing in that language."

It seems to me that there is much to commend itself in this suggestion. Service to smaller groups unprovided for in this scheme might be secured through the State Library. Proposals for regional collections came also from Lansing and Dearborn.

My own idea of forming, at the State Library, by gift and money donation, a large and comprehensive collection of foreign books in all languages upon which all libraries could draw received a blow when I talked with Mrs. Frankhauser. She told me that she would not have room to house such a collection. Having suffered myself from lack of room, I could appreciate the point. It would therefore involve the expense of overhead which does not seem justified at least in the inception of the movement.

Taking into consideration all the suggestions and difficulties that were brought out by the answers to my letters, I have formulated the following program merely as a basis of discussion. I fully realize the difficulties in the way of any program of cooperative effort. A workable plan can be produced only by open discussion among those interested. No doubt many changes would need to be made in any plan adopted after a trial had demonstrated the weak points. It is helpful however to have something definite to talk to, if only to serve as bowling pins to be knocked over.

Tentative Plan

- A. The present collection of foreign books at the State Library should serve as a nucleus upon which all libraries could draw at need as they do at present. A definite sum should be allotted each year from the State Library's book fund to increase this collection.
- B. Each library having any demand whatsoever for foreign books should spend a just proportion of its book fund for such books, confining its purchases to the languages for which it has the greatest demand. It should rely upon borrowing books to serve groups numerically smaller. In arriving at a just proportion of the book fund, census reports on foreign population should supplement the requests which come to the library.
- C. A definite sum should be established for the rental of foreign books which should take into consideration the time of the loan and the number of books loaned. This rental should be paid to the loaning library whether state or municipal and should be used by it for the purchase or replacement of foreign books. Of course the borrowing library should accept responsibility for the safety of the books and for transportation. The rental should not be placed so high as to prohibit borrowing but should be sufficient to cover natural wear of the books and a little more. Perhaps special titles borrowed for a single issue should be exempt from rental. I shall refrain from suggesting any definite sum for rental of a collection. It would require careful study and the scanning of many statistics.
- D. Each library should furnish to the State Library lists of all books in foreign languages which they would be willing to loan. This would form a union catalog of books in all languages available for loan. If a request came to the State Library, which it could not fill, it could be passed on to a library which was able to fill it. Naturally a library would be selected located as near as possible to the one making the request.
- E. The printing of this union catalog of foreign books, and its distribution to libraries interested was suggested by several librarians. Though highly desirable it would seem that the expense would be considerable, perhaps more than its usefulness would justify. In lieu of it, a list of the number of books in each language located in specific libraries in the state might be printed in the *Bulletin*. Such information would enable a library to send its request directly to the nearest library having a collection of books available in the language desired. For instance: If Royal Oak had a call for books in Bohemian and found, by referring to the list, that Pontiac had a substantial collection of Bohemian books, the request could be made directly to Pontiac, thus saving time and avoiding labor at the State Library in relaying the request. One librarian suggested that "the best service the State Library can render is to furnish each library interested with a list of

books available in each language, as it is far more satisfactory to request a definite article." If feasible this would, of course, be the best way.

- F. Should it be found desirable to assist the State Library to acquire a more adequate collection, libraries who are able to do so might advance certain sums for the purchase of books, and the rental for any books subsequently borrowed by them could be charged against the sum advanced.

Under the general plan thus outlined the State Library would contribute service, would act as a clearing house for information and would build up its own collection to supply needs not already provided for. The state librarian expressed a desire for cooperation from the various libraries in the purchase of books, and this help no doubt many libraries will be prepared to render.

Some libraries have foreign books that are no longer of use to them. Of course it would not do to create a storage problem at Lansing by presenting all these to the state. It might be serviceable, however, to send lists

of titles that would be presented if desired. If such gifts were accepted their value in terms of money might be credited to the donating library as a fund against which rentals could be charged. In approving such a plan it would be necessary to consider whether the bookkeeping element would be too burdensome for practicality.

When as many as eighteen libraries have expressed a need and desire for some form of cooperation in serving foreign readers it seems worth while to make the attempt. It may well be that if a workable plan is established other libraries will find it serves a need they have not been conscious existed. If this very tentative effort serves to get the subject before the convention and to stimulate discussion, I shall feel amply repaid. Should sufficient interest develop, I would suggest that a committee be formed to act in conjunction with the state librarian in working out a plan, embodying such ideas as may be brought out in discussion. I sincerely hope that the association will take some steps looking toward service for these prospective readers, whose need is very real though somewhat inarticulate.

Why a Foreign Department in an American Public Library

By MARGARET HICKMAN

Principal, Foreign Department, Los Angeles Public Library

WITH FIFTY THOUSAND books in thirty-three languages, ranging through the whole gamut of the alphabet, from Arabic to Yiddish, we are asked frequently by astonished visitors, "Do you read and speak them all?" A negative answer must be admitted to such a flattering supposition, but nevertheless the foreign staff of the library, boasting an ancestry of Armenian, Bulgarian, French, German, Russian and Swedish progenitors, is familiar with a fairly wide range of languages. Each member of the staff endeavors to make our visitors feel at home, and to use this department as a "stepping-stone" to the other collections and services of the library.

The Central Library Foreign Department lends books to the fifty Branches in the system, changing these collections at regular intervals. Circulation of foreign books for the past year was approximately 250,000 volumes, with

Spanish leading, followed by German, French, Russian, Italian, Yiddish, Hungarian, Swedish, Arabic, Danish and Polish. An interesting addition last year was the beginning of a collection in Japanese in recognition of our many Japanese patrons.

Some of the methods of making contacts with foreign readers and groups may be of interest to other libraries. By making acquaintance with the Consuls of various nations we are able to keep in touch with foreign organizations, lodges, clubs and societies, inviting them to make use of the Library. Entertainments sponsored by foreign groups honoring some famous person or event are attended by members of the department and the personal contacts made at these semi-social gatherings are invaluable. Generally these gatherings offer a splendid opportunity to observe native customs and costumes.

The foreign theaters of Los Angeles afford

other avenues with wide vistas. The rollicking, free comedy of the German theater, the intense, dramatic situations of the Spanish, the effervescent repartee of the French are all indicative of national characters. The peasant plays of the Czech and Polish groups are delightful glimpses of the festivities enjoyed by these people in their native, bucolic surroundings. In apposition to the European dramatic offerings are the sombre, majestic and mystic No Plays of Japan, which link present day civilization with that of the so-called Dark Ages of Japan.

The movies, too, of the foreign field, attract many of the various colonies and as a study of humanity, an audience at either the legitimate theater or the cinema affords excellent material.

Through visits to our Federal and local immigration offices and Americanization agencies, we keep informed on trends and interests in our foreign population. An invitation to visit the Library and become acquainted with its services and books is extended to every foreigner who has applied for his naturalization papers. The list of names of those applying for citizenship is found by watching the daily press. This list is compared with our readers' file and if the name is not registered we send a post card notice telling about the Foreign Department.

Active correspondence with the foreign newspapers of the city is maintained, and lists of new books together with news notices of lectures and exhibits at the Library of interest to foreigners are sent for publication. The Americanization Department of the Los Angeles City Schools has cooperated with us most generously in bringing to the attention of their students the opportunities offered by the Library. Evening school classes visit the main library or branch nearest their school, where the librarian plans a short program and then acts as hostess, conducting the group about the library and telling them where books of interest to them may be found.

Visitors in the department are attracted by exhibits of handicraft of various nations lent by friends of the library and shown in glass cases. These objects together with attractive posters and books pertinent to the display are shown continuously in our reading-room, not only making attractive displays but also serving to show the foreigner our appreciation of his native art and customs. An effective display of foreign book-bindings showed the great versatility and skill of European and Asiatic artists and revealed unsuspected qualities to those unfamiliar with foreign books. Colorful exhibits of the handicraft of the

Balkan countries, Czecho-Slovakia, Russia and Poland have all brought their touch of old-world arts fast disappearing in this machine age. An unusually appealing exhibit was that of French peasant costumes and head-dresses from the provinces of France, along with photographs of natives and interesting historical scenes. The migrations and inter-mingling of races might be traced through the influences left upon the arts of the countries.

A popular feature of the department for the last four years has been a series of free lectures in Spanish, German, and French, dealing with contemporary literature of European and Spanish-American countries. These lectures are a part of the yearly program of the Los Angeles Public Library in providing for the public lectures on popular subjects ranging from new books on philosophy and biography to civics and eugenics. The foreign language lectures are made possible through the courtesy and generosity of professors in our local universities and colleges, occasional prominent visitors, and editors of our foreign papers. These lectures were attended during the year by approximately four thousand people. For this season a short series in Italian is being offered. Notices of the lectures are sent to the metropolitan papers and the foreign papers published in Los Angeles, and book displays on the subject of the lecture are shown in the foreign room.

It is gratifying to note that William M. Randall, Managing Editor of *The Library Quarterly*, states that the Los Angeles Public Library ranks second in the foreign per capita circulation of foreign books, being surpassed only by the Chicago Public Library. The estimated foreign population of Los Angeles is 300,000 with Mexicans predominating.

Reading interests of the foreign born offer an unending field of activity and ingenuity. The current, simultaneous publication in several languages of a book by a well known or well advertised author has both advantages and disadvantages. Naturally, a book published on the same day in New York and Berlin means that the copy in English is procured weeks ahead of that in German. Aside from the patience which the staff and patrons must exercise in regard to securing such publications the advantage of being able to recommend certain titles to new readers who are learning or have learned English, is considerable. Americans who are acquainted with or who are studying foreign languages also profit by these translations. The *Bible* leads the list in the number of available translations. Russian writers of the pre-revolutionary

period are probably more widely translated than those of any other nationality, Tolstoy heading the list with Gorky, Dostoevskii, Turgenyev, Chekhov and Gogol following in the order of their popularity. Shakespeare, Dickens, Defoe, Kipling and Stevenson outstrip all other British authors in the extent of their translations, while Jack London is the most widely translated of American authors, provided that Sinclair Lewis has not taken the laurels away from him. Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* remains an old favorite and is to be found in many languages. For Scandinavian literature, liberal translations have been made of the works of Lagerlöf, Undset, Hamsun and Ibsen, while Dante, Papini and d'Annunzio uphold the Italian traditions. French and German literature in translation is represented, the former by Dumas, Verne, Balzac, Zola, Hugo, Anatole France and Maeterlinck, and the latter by Goethe, Ludwig and Thomas Mann.

With Mexican readers, Spanish editions of Sabatini, Oppenheim, Rinehart, Grey, Wren, and London have found great favor, and as this is our largest non-English speaking group we are catering to their needs in this direction more than to any other nationality. Joseph Conrad in German has a consistent circulation but in the main our French, German and Italian readers prefer works of native writers. With Russian readers there is a constant demand for French authors translated into Russian. A special effort is being made in building up the foreign collections to acquire the works of native writers, although worth while titles and authors are purchased in translation as frequently as possible.

For the beginner in English the problem of easy books is a difficult one. There are many "primers" of the language varying greatly in quality, but practically all of them underestimate the intelligence of the intended student. In *Living English* by Ettie Lee a successful attempt has been made to combine useful information with simple words that have an adult appeal. Her adaptations of *Les Misérables* and *Silas Marner* are both worth while contributions to the altogether too meager supply of simple, adult reading material. Cornelia Cannon's *Red Rust* with its pioneering atmosphere and relatively simple vocabulary is an excellent book to give to a patron who has a slight knowledge of English. Then there is Rølvaag's *Giants in the Earth* and *The Emigrants* by Bojer. All three of these deal with the soil and have an agricultural setting and vocabulary with which most foreigners are familiar.

Two fine books presenting excellent pictures of American middle class life are Hamlin Garland's *Daughter of the Middle Border* and *Son of the Middle Border*.

Bi-lingual books lack inspiration but serve a purpose—more frequently with the English-speaking patron who is learning a foreign language than with a new comer who is struggling with English. Italian, Spanish, Russian, Armenian, Polish, Czech, French, Arabic, Chinese, Danish, Dutch, Greek, Hebrew, Hungarian, Portuguese, Roumanian, Swedish, and Yiddish are procurable in bi-lingual texts.

The Foreign Department has many calls made upon it to serve the student and professor working for advanced degrees in foreign languages or literatures. Not least among request are those from the moving picture studios. Calls come for foreign plays or stories for dramatization, exterior and interior "sets" are needed for a certain period, country or individual's surroundings and it is important that they be correct in detail. Signatures of well known people whose lives have been pictured must be procured and speeches, well known or obscure, must be secured in the original. A considerable search was necessary in order to locate in French, Napoleon's abdication speech.

Innumerable requests for the correct pronunciation of foreign words and proper names come by telephone from lecturers, radio announcers, singers and students.

Translations of short business letters are often made but the Department makes no translations of a legal or scientific nature, beyond giving the patron an idea of the content, such translations being referred to commercial agencies. The identification of family names and translating of genealogical information is fascinating, and proves both interesting and disconcerting.

Newspapers and magazines received in the department cover a wide range of nationalities and subjects and our files are in constant use. A recent display of foreign newspapers ranging from the Arabic to the Yiddish inspired a student to take as the subject for his master's degree the evolution of the alphabet with the allied subject of the development of print.

The possibilities of the usefulness of a Foreign Department in an American Public Library are infinite and its effects are far reaching with immeasurable results. The combination of social service, adult education and *bona fide* library work finds rich soil in this field.

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April 1, 1932

Editorial Forum

HOW ONE librarian of a small public library spends her annual stipend of \$200 for books to meet the varying demands of her public, and how another small library, after many vicissitudes, has been finally established in a building of its own through the efforts of a group of club women are related in this number devoted to Small Libraries. The article about the Quarry Farm library for children recalls the story, in the February 1 issue, of the little library of 1500 books established in the Rectory at Las Cruces, New Mexico, by Father Buchanan to serve the library-less children of the town. Las Cruces will soon have a public library of its own for \$35,000 has now been left for this very purpose by a pioneer resident. Much credit is due the many public-spirited people throughout the country who through their own efforts supply the lack of book facilities to the children and adults of a neighborhood or city.

HOW CAREFULLY do you plan book-buying in relation to outside resources at your disposal? Mary Eastwood's article suggests those of state libraries and commissions. In some states, these agencies are not constituted to aid public libraries, but in many, they are. In some states, too, the resources are there, but the cooperative spirit, based on state law, is not; in others, it ranges from willingness to serve when asked to aggressive supervision. The first thing a small library should do, in taking stock, is not only to count the books on the shelves but to survey outside resources. If you are not certain, write your state library at once. It may be that such an inquiry will unlock extensive resources for your library work.—K. B.

BOOK VULTURES, or those who mutilate public library books, are largely school children who are encouraged to illustrate their notebooks and as a consequence

have fallen into the temptation of cutting pictures out of books and magazines is the belief of Joseph Wheeler, librarian of the Enoch Pratt Library in Baltimore. Mutilation of public library books has reached such proportions in Baltimore that it is possible that the keeping of picture notebooks may be abandoned in that city. Mr. Wheeler, according to the *Baltimore Post* of March 4, states that they "are sympathetic with the notebook idea in schools . . . and have tried to cooperate with school officials by approving half-way measures, such as restricting pupils to the use of pictures cut out of newspapers, but these measures have not ended the abuses." Following a conference between school and library officials, the Superintendent of Public Instruction has now informed all teachers that "teachers are not to accept from pupils any notebooks illustrated by pictures cut from books or any other kinds of publications." Suggestions are offered that notebooks may be illustrated by pen-and-ink or pencil sketches made by pupils and that the notebooks contain a list of illustrations consulted by pupils.

IT IS INTERESTING to note that one library in the country reports little vandalism in consideration of the large number of users. Frederick W. Ashley, the Chief Assistant Librarian of the Library of Congress states, in the *United States Daily* for March 15, that some mutilations, vandalism, and thefts occur, but these are in small minority compared with the vast amount of material drawn upon by the public. The Library has about 4,300,000 books and pamphlets and thousands of persons use this collection daily. Everyone who has access to the stacks is granted this privilege upon good recommendation or has shown unimpeachable evidence of good faith. However, occasionally someone does violate the trust imposed upon him and clips news items from bound volumes of newspapers, or cuts pictures or portraits from rare books, or even removes the text bodily from books and pamphlets. In recent years to protect its more rare books within the vast collection, a special division in the form of the rare books collection has been created into which these works are segregated. Because of their precious value, the users of this collection do use the books under more or less direct supervision. They consent to this supervision when they enter this special division

and raise no objection since they are aware of the great value of the information. This article ends on an optimistic note, stating that "it is believed that as the general public becomes more and more educated to the importance of the permanency of library collection, even the occasional mutilations and thefts of material will diminish to greater insignificance."

Library Chat

The "Fun" of Library Work

WHAT is the layman's idea of the librarian? It is this. If a woman becomes a librarian, it is because she could not get a husband. As for the male librarian, his marital ambitions are not impugned but his character. "Poor fish" and "sissy" are considered mild terms for him. Well, let the layman think so. It may be it is better for us in these days of overcrowded fields and limited jobs.

It is hard to give an exact definition of happiness. Its elements differ with each individual, but among fundamental are—the satisfaction of an achievement, the faith in your usefulness, peace of mind, the excitement of a fight and the joy of the victory. Let us look for some of those in Library work and see how easily they are found. It is hardly necessary to point out that for peace of mind the Library is the right place. The Library breathes peace, and peace it imposes. Even a murderer might sit and read next to his prospective victim and postpone the murder until he is outside the library. Because within its walls he is psychologically a part of the library and its laws—the peace and quiet and underlying strength evoked by the wisdom of the ages reposing on the book shelves.

This atmosphere of serenity and friendliness that books create should be one of the librarian's chief delights. A book is his faithful and reliable friend, always ready to give him everything it has and not asking anything in return.

I would not contend that only "angels" go into the library profession but truly there is not much for "devils" to do in it. Greed and hatred like all human feelings need food to

exist; but evil feelings are doomed to starve in the library profession.

Greed, admittedly the source of most of the world's trouble, could not be the inducement which leads a person to the world of service among books. Librarians, we all know, do not run any immediate danger of being overpaid. So the individual whose object is to make money *coute que coute* simply turns his back upon library work.

Politics, business rivalries, religious differences make people hate each other and jump at each other's throat. The duty and privilege of the librarian is not to participate but—observe and sympathize. Thus in his modest human way, the librarian imitates the gods in their Olympus.

There is another thing "admirably unusual" about library work. There is no individual "boss" in this profession, no "employer" whose interests the worker must watch if he values his job, no matter if even the employer builds his prosperity on somebody else's bad luck. For, the true estimate of the librarian's success is the satisfaction given to "the people."

"The librarian is a Don Quixote" says the layman with a note of contempt in his voice. Yes, a Don Quixote turned sane, and by no means a lamentable figure, who can have his personal victory of achievement even if his "windmill" is incarnated in the person of a city administrator who never voluntarily opened a book throughout his career. Is not this victory worth a victory on a battle-field (and by far more useful)? This is the world librarians have chosen to serve. Is it a world desirable only to old maids and namby-pamby men? Hardly.

If in singing the glory of library work, I overlook the drawbacks of routine clerical detail, let me remind you that the purest metal is not without alloy.

The world is living on the eve of tremendous developments. Universal brotherhood and love, made possible through national and individual self-sacrifice, is the dawn that awaits us tomorrow. From somewhere are coming people, carrying new standards of life to the suffering world. Already, you can feel the ground trembling beneath the march of their legions. Just what is written on their banners we do not know, nor do we know what they will carry in their hands—torch or olive branch. Whatever it may be, wouldn't it be tremendous "fun" for us to join them, holding in our hand—a book.

IGOR AKRAMOFF.

An Assistant, Brounsville Branch,
Brooklyn Public Library, N. Y.

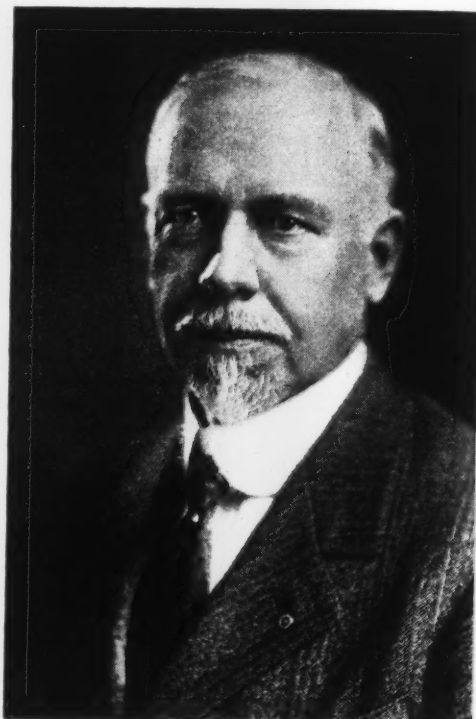
Librarian Authors

WILLIAM WARNER BISHOP, librarian of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, came to Michigan in 1915 from the Library of Congress at Washington, D. C. Before that he was affiliated with the libraries of the Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston, Ill., from 1895 to 1898 as assistant librarian; librarian and instructor in Latin in the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, N. Y., from 1899 to 1902; and head cataloger and reference librarian at Princeton University Library from 1902 to 1907. When Dr. Bishop entered Michigan as a student in 1889, the University had a library staff consisting of three full-time members and six part-time members, with 80,000 books in the stacks. Now there are 130 full-time workers, forty student workers, and a library housing more than 820,000 books.

He received his A.B. from the University of Michigan in 1892 and his A.M. in 1893; from 1898 to 1899 he was a fellow in the American School of Classical Studies in Rome; in 1926 he received an honorary Litt. D. from Miami University; in 1928 an honorary Litt. D. from New York University, and an L.L.D. from Oberlin, Ohio, College; and in 1930 an honorary Litt. D. from Columbia University.

When the Carnegie Corporation embarked in 1928 on a policy of helping colleges with gifts of suitable books for their libraries, he was selected as chairman of an Advisory Group to recommend grants to the Trustees of the Corporation. In 1929 he was elected Vice-President of the International Federation of Library Associations and in 1931 he was made President. In 1918-19 he was President of the American Library Association. In September, 1931 the (British) Library Association made him an Honorary Fellow.

In 1921 he went abroad to purchase books for the University. Since that time he has made six other trips to Europe, some in the interest of the Michigan Library and others for the Carnegie Endowment; in each case contacts made on his earlier trip provided a beneficial background for his activities. In 1924, on a sabbatical leave of absence, he went abroad for recreation and study, dividing his time between Italy, France, and England, spending about two months in each. While in Rome he worked on some Green manuscripts at the Vatican Library and continued this work at the Ambrosian Library in Milan, at



William Warner Bishop

the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, and at the Bodleian Library at Oxford. The work of assisting in the reorganizing of the Vatican Library took him to Rome again in 1928. Since that time he has offered continuous advice for this reorganization work, and has made four trips to Rome for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; continuing his work as librarian for the University at the same time.

His writings include, in addition to a large number of contributions to library publications, a *Practical Handbook of Modern Library Cataloging* (Williams & Wilkins, 2d ed. 1924); *The Backs of Books* (Williams & Wilkins, 1925); contributions to the *A. L. A. Study of Adult Education* (1925); and in 1929 in collaboration with Andrew Keogh he edited *Essays Offered to Herbert Putnam* by his colleagues and friends on his thirtieth anniversary as librarian of Congress (Yale University Press.)

Book Reviews

Libraries and The Carnegie Corporation

APPROPRIATIONS authorized for library purposes by the Carnegie Corporation of New York in the fiscal year 1930-31 as shown by the recent Report of the President and the Treasurer are headed by the \$226,000 reserved for the development of college libraries. The University of New Mexico receives the largest amount, \$25,000, payable \$5,000 annually 1930-1935. Earlham College, Franklin and Marshall College, Reed College, Trinity College (Conn.) and College of Wooster receive \$15,000 payable \$3,000 annually over the same period of time. Berea College, Mills College, Millsaps College, Occidental College, College of Puget Sound, Rockford College, and Whittier College are allowed \$10,000, payable \$2,000 annually 1930-35. The American Academy in Rome and Tuskegee Institute will receive \$5,000 a year for the purchase of books in these five years; Charleston (S. C.) Free Library, \$35,000, payable \$10,000 annually 1930-32, \$5,000 annually 1932-35. Hampton Institute Library School is granted \$12,500. Grants were made for development of library service in Vermont, Kenya Colony, Southern Rhodesia, and the Virgin Islands, among others. Oberlin College and Swarthmore College were granted \$150,000 apiece for the endowment of college librarianships.

The final report of the informal conferences on library interests appears in this Report. The previous findings of the group of librarians who attended the conferences at the New York offices and elsewhere were reviewed in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL for January 1. "Without criticising the present practice of calling librarians informally into consultation" the group reporting believes that a foundation active in the library field should not depend entirely upon such voluntary advice but should also have a small expert personnel, which could undertake research studies in library methods which cannot be made in any American library as at present financed and equipped. Other findings as to college grants, grants to library schools, fellowships, and school library service are restated and reaffirmed. As to the relations of the Corporation and the American Library Association, the report concludes, "It is not unreasonable to question whether the Carnegie Corporation in thus stimulating the Association in these directions may unwittingly have done Ameri-

can librarianship a disservice. Organizations, like men and trees, grow best if they develop according to natural laws. The present activities and development of the American Library Association may well have surpassed the limits of prudence, and may perhaps have overlooked important and even vital aspects of its necessary work. If so, the present achievement may possibly be paid for in retarded future growth. It is worth while to consider whether better progress might not be made by the preparation and study of an ordered and carefully matured program for the Association, on which the Corporation may base its consideration of further endowment and aid."

Supplement to League Documents Key

THE APPEARANCE of a First Supplement to the *Key to League of Nations Documents Placed on Public Sale, 1920-1929*, has been hailed with relief by catalogers and reference workers who have found the Key and Supplement indispensable to a thorough understanding of League documents. The contents of the Supplement have been partially determined by letters of inquiry received from users of the Key. Both are the work of Marie J. Carroll, chief of the Reference Service on International Affairs, World Peace Foundation Library, Boston, Mass. The Key is priced at \$7.50, the Supplement at \$2.50, and both are published and for sale by the Foundation. The Supplement lists documents placed on public sale in 1930.

It is re-emphasized that the two lists contain only publications placed on sale. Neither attempts to list interim or draft editions of publications prepared for the temporary use of conferees or members of the Secretariat. The more valuable contents of these are included in the public (and therefore listed) documents, in any case. None of the publications of autonomous organizations, the International Labor Organization and Permanent Court of International Justice, is included.

The most useful innovation in the Supplement is its "Subject Index of Document Titles" for every League document placed on sale from 1920 through 1930. In the past, knowledge of the structure of the League organization has been necessary in order to locate documents on particular subjects published under such a general classification, for example, as Communications and Transit:

Norwegian Books For Libraries

FICTION

Bojer, Johan. *Folk ved sjöen*. Gyldendal. 1929. \$2.85.

A pendant, not a sequel, to *The Last of the Vikings*. Tells the story of the everlasting struggle against extreme poverty waged in a gallant spirit which redeems it from sordidness. In its central figure, Mother Lisbeth, everyday heroism is gloried. Was the best seller of the year in Norway.

Boo, Sigrid. *Vi som gar kjøkkenveien*. Aschehoug. 1931. \$1.45.

On a wager, a young lady determines to earn her living as a domestic servant for a year. Her experiences in the rôle of parlor maid in a large country house are set down with refreshing gaiety. The book is a best seller and has also had success as a play.

Braaten, Oscar. *Prinsesse Terese*. Aschehoug. 1931. \$2.40.

A young man's marriage to a social superior and his subsequent struggles with an inferiority complex.

Christiansen, Sigurd. *To levende og en död*. Gyldendal. 1931. \$2.60.

A psychological study of the demoralizing effect of public opinion which condemned as cowardly a postal employee's failure to resist armed bandits in a post office robbery. Awarded first prize in the Gyldendal-Bonnier Scandinavian novel competition, 1931. Has been translated as *Two Living and One Dead* (Liveright).

Duun, Olav. *Ragnhild*. Norli. 1931. \$2.10.

Continuation of *Medmemeske* (1929). A good woman's fight against evil forces drives her to commit murder; estrangement from her family follows and a prison sentence. The second volume carries on her life after the prison episode, leading at last to reconciliation with her family in Landsmaal.

Egge, Peter. *Gjester*. Gyldendal. 1931. \$2.85.

Several ethical problems are dealt with in the life of the hero who has to suffer all his life for a sin committed in his youth, but shoulders his burden courageously. Awarded third prize for Norway in the Gyldendal-Bonnier Scandinavian novel competition, 1931.

Elster, Kristian. *Bonde Veirskjæg*. Aschehoug. 1930. \$2.85.

City versus country; the encroachment of city civilization on traditional rural life, symbolized in the resistance of an old farmer, Jan Mar, to the innovations of the machine age.

Falkberget, Johan. *Christianus Sextus: i hammerens tegn*. Aschehoug. 1931. \$3.50.

Continuation of *Christianus Sextus: de første geseller* (1927). A story from the early years of the copper mining industry in Røros, Norway, rich in detail and incident of the period, early eighteenth century.)

Compiled by the Scandinavian Book Review Committee under the general auspices of the American Library Association Committee on Work with the Foreign Born. The members are: R. H. Gjelsness, chairman, Inger Aubert Daan, Anna Skabo Erichsen, and Anna C. Reque. Books have been supplied through the courtesy of Bonnier Publishing House, 361 Third Avenue, New York City. Prices given are for bound copies. Reprinted by permission from the *American Scandinavian Review* of March, 1932.

Fönhus, Mikkjel. *Skogenes eventyrer*. Aschehoug. 1929. \$1.95.

Life story of a fox, written in the author's usual vigorous style, with the authentic flavor of the northern woods.

Hamsun, Knut. *August*. Gyldendal. 1930. \$3.45.

Sequel to *Vagabonds*. Preaches Hamsun's favorite doctrine, the futility of progress that leads away from nature. Delightfully humorous in its account of the irrepressible August who amid, the ruins of the present, lives on grandiose tales of the past and wild imaginings of the future.

Hoel, Sigurd. *En dag i Oktober*. Gyldendal. 1931. \$2.85.

A novel of modern marriage and divorce. An absorbing and dramatic story of a day of tragedy in an apartment house, unfolding the marital difficulties of a young scientist and his beautiful wife. Awarded second place for Norway in the Gyldendal-Bonnier Scandinavian novel competition, 1931.

Humör, 1931. Aschehoug. 1931. \$1.00.

Humorous sketches by well known writers, including Oscar Braaten, Sigrid Boo, Arnulf Överland, and Kristian Elster. Adapted to informal public reading.

Ring, Barbra. *Eldjarstad*. Aschehoug. 1931. \$2.70.

The farm Eldjarstad has been in possession of one mighty clan for generations, and keeping it in the family has become a sacred obligation. The only child to inherit the estate is a hunchback, intensely loyal to traditions in her struggles for the ancestral home.

Rölvaag, Ole E. *Den signede day*. Aschehoug. 1931. \$2.65.

The third in the series which began with *I de dage* and *Peder Seier*. It tells of the tumultuous married life of Peder and Susie, his Irish wife, a woman who is utterly alien to him in race, religion, habits, and ideals. The English translation is called *Their Father's God*.

Sandel, Cora. *Alberte og friheten*. Aschehoug. 1931. \$2.50.

Sympathetic portrayal of the less glamorous aspects of life in the Latin Quarter of Paris, and the frustrations of a would-be self-sufficient young woman seeking to maintain there her personal freedom and independence. Continues *Alberte og Jakob*, 1926.

Undset, Sigrid. *Den brændende busk*. Aschehoug. 1931. \$3.50.

Sequel to *Gymnadenia* (1929). The moral and spiritual problems of a young man in the modern world, and the solution found for them in orthodox religious faith.

GENERAL WORKS

Amundsen, Roald. *Opdagelsesreiser*. 4 v. Gyldendal. 1928-31. \$13.65.

A copiously illustrated memorial edition of Amundsen's accounts of his polar explorations. Vol. I. Northwest passage, 1903-07. Vol. II. South pole, 1910-12. Vol. III. Northeast passage, 1918-20. Vol. IV. Polar flight, 1925-26.

Bull, Edvard, and others. *Det norske folks liv og historie gjennom tidene*. 10 v. Aschehoug. 1920-31. About \$25.00 (sold separately at \$2.70 a volume.)

A comprehensive history of the Norwegian people

from prehistoric times to the present day. The work of several specialists; covers cultural, economic, social, and political history, with emphasis on the people, their work and customs, rather than their rulers.

Holand, Hjalmar Rued. Den sidste folkevandring. Sagastubber fra nybyggerlivet i Amerika. Aschehoug. 1930. \$2.85.

Interesting chapters in the history of Norwegian emigration to America; incidents of pioneer life, notable personalities, and the backgrounds of the principal Norwegian-American communities.

Kent, Charles. Norsk lyrikk gjennom tusen aar. 2 v. Aschehoug. 1929. \$3.00.

Anthology of Norwegian poetry from the Old Norse period to the present day. Contains a liberal selection from contemporary poets previous to 1921.

Koht, Halvdan. Henrik Ibsen. 2 v. Aschehoug. 1928-29. \$7.25.

A complete and authoritative biography containing much new material. An English translation in two volumes has been published by the American-Scandinavian Foundation.

Skavlan, Einar. Knut Hamsun. Gyldendal. 1929. \$4.25.

A biography, not a critical estimate, but traces the connection between Hamsun's life and works. Written for his seventieth birthday and the only Norwegian biography of him. Serious in content, it is sprightly and entertaining. Fully illustrated.

Snorre, Kongesagaer. Riksmalsutgave. Stenersen. 1931. \$3.00.

A new edition by Alexander Bugge and Didrick Seip.

Sørensen, Jon. Fridtjof Nansen's saga. Dybwad. 1931.

An inspiring portrayal of Nansen as explorer, scientist, statesman, and servant of mankind, with intimate touches from his family life. Numerous drawings made by Nansen himself give evidence of his distinguished artistic ability. An English edition is being prepared by the American-Scandinavian Foundation.

Vogt, Nils Collett. Et liv i dikt. 2 v. Aschehoug. 1930. \$2.85.

A selection to date of the works of Norway's foremost living poet, made by himself.

Book Budget Reduced

THE MOST SERIOUS event in the Los Angeles Public Library in the past two months has been the necessity of making a cut in the book budget, which has been reduced from \$240,000 to \$200,000, and in the magazine subscription appropriation, which now stands at \$7,500. The probability of a very drastic reduction in the tax appropriation for the coming year due to revaluation of properties in Los Angeles has made economy necessary in every possible phase of administration. Meantime, demands upon library service increase daily and a new high record for circulation was reached in the month of October with 1,025,000 books borrowed.

Book Club Selections

Book League of America

BRIGHT SKIN. By Julia Peterkin. *Bobbs.*

Book-of-the-Month Club

HEAT LIGHTNING. By Helen Hull. *Coward.*

Fiction. The inevitable crisis that seems to arise in the marriage of young people.

KAMONGO. By Homer W. Smith. *Viking.*

The Kamongo is the lung-fish.

Business Book League

HIGH AND LOW FINANCIERS. By Watson

Washburn and Edmund S. De Long. *Bobbs.*

Catholic Book Club

THE SAMARITANS OF MOLOKAI. By Charles J. Dutton. *Dodd.*

Children's Book Service

A TRAIN, A BOAT, AND AN ISLAND (Primary). By Charlotte Kuh. *Macmillan.*

WINGS OVER HOLLAND (Junior). By Anne M. Peck and Enid Johnson. *Macmillan.*

GEORGE WASHINGTON, THE SOUL OF THE NATION (Senior Girl). By M. D. Holmes. *Winston.*

PIRATES OF THE SHOALS (Senior Boy). By Ralph H. Barbour. *Farrar.*

Freethought Book Club

TOM PAINE—LIBERTY BELL. By George Creel. *Sears.*

Junior Literary Guild

LITTLE HOUSE IN THE BIG WOODS. (Primary Group). By Laura I. Wilder. *Harper.*

Author tells of her childhood.

TWO CHILDREN OF TYRE (Intermediate Group). By Louise A. Kent. *Houghton.*

Everyday life of the Tyrians three thousand years ago.

UNDER TWENTY (Older Girls). By May Lamberton Becker. *Harcourt.*

Stories of real girls.

BEHEMOTH (Older Boys). By Eric Hodgins and Alexander Magoun. *Doubleday.*

The story of power.

Literary Guild

EMERSON. By Van Wyck Brooks. *Dutton.*

Religious Book Club

HISTORY OF CHRISTIAN THOUGHT. By A. C. McGiffert. *Scribner.*

Scientific Book Club

THE WISDOM OF THE BODY. By Walter B. Cannon. *Norton.*

\$35,000 Left for Las Cruces Library

THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND dollars was left to the City of Las Cruces, New Mexico, for the erection of a public library under terms of the will of Mrs. Alice M. Branigan, pioneer Mesilla valley resident, who died recently. The library is to be known as the Thomas Branigan Memorial Library.

The April Forecast of Books

History, Travel, Biography, Literature

April 1

Brooks, Van Wyck. *LIFE OF EMERSON*.
Dutton. \$3.

Campbell, Kathleen. *SARAH, DUCHESS OF
MARLBOROUGH*.

A career of splendor and storm. Little. \$4.

Gignilliat, G. W. Jr. *LIFE OF THOMAS DAY*.

Biography of a famous eighteenth century author of children's books. Columbia Univ.

Stoll, William. (As told to H. W. Whicker).
SILVER STRIKE.

The story of the fabulous discoveries of silver in Idaho in 1883 as told by an eye-witness. Little. \$2.50.

April 5-6

Chidsey, Donald Barr. *ELIZABETH'S RACKETEER*.

The life of Sir Humphrey Gilbert. Harper. \$3.50.

Nomad, Max. *REBELS AND RENEGADES*.

A collection of sketches of persons still living who have been prominently identified with revolutionary or labor movements. Macmillan. \$3.

Sokolnikova, Halins. *NINE WOMEN*.

Cape. \$3.

Swartz, Roberta T. *LORD JUGGLER*.

And other poems—a collection of fresh and lovely group of poems and lyrics. Harper. \$2.

April 7-8

Cross, Charles. *A PICTURE OF AMERICA*.

The Photostory of Our Country as it is and as it might be. Simon. \$1.50.

Faris, John T. *ROAMING THE EASTERN MOUNTAINS*.

Farrar. \$3.

Finger, Charles J. *FOOTLOOSE IN THE WEST*.

An account of a journey to Colorado and California and other Western states. Morrow. \$2.50.

Jacobsen, Gertrude A. *WILLIAM BLATHWAYT*.

Biography of a seventeenth century English administrator. Yale Univ. \$4.

Rubens, Horatio S. *LIBERTY*.

The story of Cuba. Brewer. \$2.50.

Thomson, Valentine. *YOUNG EUROPE*.

The new country, the new politics, the new economics. Doubleday. \$2.50.

April 10-12

Snydacker, Clara and Steeholm, Hardy.
THEODORA.

The courtesan of Constantinople. Sears. \$3.

Snyder, Franklyn. *LIFE OF ROBERT BURNS*.

A modern view of Burns. Macmillan. \$4.

April 14-15

Bates, Robert C. *LE CONTE DOU BARRIL*.

Poèmes du XIII siècle par Jouham de la Chapelle de Blois. Volume Four of the Yale Romanic Studies. In French. Yale Univ. \$2.50.

Byers, Tracy. *MARTHA BERRY, FRIEND OF
THE SOUTHERN HIGHLANDERS*.

Life of the founder of the Berry Schools at Mount Berry, Georgia. Putnam. \$3.50.

Fitzgerald, John and Taylor, Pauline. Ed.
TODD MEMORIAL VOLUMES.

Articles by scholars in the field of romance languages and literature. Columbia Univ. 2 vol. \$10.

Krapp, George Philip. Ed. *THE VERCELLI BOOK*.

Vol. II of the Anglo-Saxon Poetic Records. Columbia Univ.

Josephy, Helen, and McBride, Mary. *BEER AND SKITTLES*.

A friendly guide to modern Germany. Putnam. \$3.

Powell, E. Alexander. *WHERE TIME STANDS STILL*.

Places in Europe where time has stood still since the Middle Ages. Washburn. \$3.

Schumacher, Karl von. *MADAME DU BARRY*.

Biography of the Favorite of Louis XV. Harcourt. \$3.50.

Sinclair, Upton. *AMERICAN OUTPOST*.

A book of reminiscences. Farrar. \$2.50.

Van Vechten, Carl. *SACRED AND PROFANE MEMORIES*.

Essays mostly published some time ago and rewritten. Knopf. \$3.

Wolcott, Frances M. *HERITAGE OF YEARS*.

Kaleidoscopic memories of an American woman of eighty who has lived an extraordinarily full and interesting life. Minton. \$3.50.

April 20-21

Beals, Carleton. *BANANA GOLD*.

Account of conditions in Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua. Lippincott. \$3.

Berendsohn, Walter A. *SELMA LAGERLÖF*.

Her life and work. Doubleday. \$2.50.

Shanks, Lewis P. *ANATOLE FRANCE*.

The mind and the man. Harper. \$2.

Sokolsky, George E. *TINDER BOX OF ASIA*.

Doubleday. \$2.50.

April 23-25

Markham, Edwin. *NEW POEMS*.

Eighty songs at 80; the Fifth Book of Verse. Doubleday. \$2.

Dudley, Dorothy. *DREISER AND THE LAND OF THE FREE*.

Cape. \$3.

April 28-29

Baelz, Erwin. *AWAKING JAPAN*.

The diary of a German doctor. Viking. \$5.

Brown, Sterling A. *SOUTHERN ROAD*.

A book of poems portraying Negro folk characters. Harcourt. \$2.

Maclean, Catherine M. *DOROTHY WORDSWORTH*.

Viking. \$5.

Neumann, Robert. *PASSION*.

Six Literary Marriages. Harcourt. \$2.50.

During April

Beatty, Richmond C. *WILLIAM BYRD OF WESTOVER*.

The life of a real Virginian who spent half his

- life abroad; a diarist, wit, and statesman distinguished on two continents. Houghton. \$3.
- Benson, E. F. CHARLOTTE BRONTË.
Includes material hitherto suppressed. Longmans. \$4.
- Brosnan, Cornelius J. JASON LEE.
Prophet of the New Oregon. Macmillan. \$3.
- Callahan, James M. AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY IN MEXICAN RELATIONS.
The first "general historical view." Macmillan. \$4.
- Campbell, Thomas D. RUSSIA: MARKET OR MENACE?
Russia's economic relation to the world particularly as it affects the wheat problem. Longmans. \$2.
- Colum, Padraic. POEMS.
Poems brought together from *Dramatic Legends*, *Wild Earth*, *Creatures*, and *Old Pastures*. Macmillan. \$2.50.
- Essad-Bey. BLOOD AND OIL.
The author's escape from Baku which took him through half the Orient. Simon. \$2.50.
- Howe, Mark A. DeWolfe. PORTRAIT OF AN INDEPENDENT.
The career of Moorefield Storey, private secretary to Charles Sumner. Houghton. \$3.
- Limpus, Aitken. THE SEA LORD, FRANCIS DRAKE.
Macmillan. \$2.
- Pidgeon, Harry. AROUND THE WORLD SINGLE-HANDED.
Author sailed around the world alone. Appleton. \$3.
- Robinson, Geroid Tanquary. RURAL RUSSIA UNDER THE OLD RÉGIME.
How Russia came to be as she is. Longmans. \$4.
- Rothenstein, Sir William. MEN AND MEMOIRIES: VOL. II.
Memoirs of this world-famous "autobiographer" continued. Coward. \$5.
- Schermerhorn, Elizabeth. THE SEVEN STRINGS OF THE LYRE.
The romance of George Sand. Houghton. \$2.50.
- Tarbell, Ida M. OWEN D. YOUNG.
A new type of industrial leader. Macmillan. \$5.
- WORKS OF JOHN MILTON. Volumes V and VI.
There has never before been a complete edition of Milton. Sold only in complete sets of eighteen volumes. Library Edition \$10. Columbia Univ.

Miscellaneous Non-Fiction

April 1

- Ellsworth, Lincoln. SEARCH.
A true transcription of the hazards and ideals of a modern scientific adventurer, prospector, air pilot and explorer. Brewer. \$4.
- Greene, Evarts and Harrington, Virginia. AMERICAN POPULATION BEFORE THE FIRST FEDERAL CENSUS.
Columbia Univ.

- Kesten, Hermann. HAPPY PEOPLE.
Problems of modern youth of today. Mohawk. \$2.50.
- Pitkin, Walter B. SHORT INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY OF HUMAN STUPIDITY.
Simon. \$4.
- Smith, Homer W. KAMONGO.
In search of Kamongo, the lung-fish, one of the curious "blind alleys" of Evolution. Viking. \$2.
- Stockder, Archibald H. THE STORY OF A CARTEL.
The Rhenish-Westphalian Coal Syndicate, 1893-1929. Columbia Univ.
- Swain, Barbara. FOOLS AND FOLLY.
Fear, ridicule and reverence for fools during the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. Columbia Univ.

April 4-5

- De Leeuw, A. L. RAMBLING THROUGH SCIENCE.
Attempts to explain the progress of modern science to the lay reader. Whittlesey. \$2.50.
- Salten, Sir Arthur. RECOVERY.
Constructive proposals for the alleviation of the economic consequences of peace. Century. \$3.
- Withers, Hartley. EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS.
Cape. \$3.

April 6-7

- Eaton, Hunter. WHAT EVERY WOMAN OUGHT TO KNOW ABOUT AN AUTOMOBILE.
Simon. \$1.50.
- Haldane, J. B. S. CAUSES OF EVOLUTION.
One of the outstanding biologists of our time carries the Darwinian theory of evolution to new lengths. Harper. \$2.50.
- Norton, Henry K. PASSING OF LATIN AMERICA.
Reports of our South American neighbors. Should interest bankers and business men particularly. Day. \$3.

April 8

- Cantor, Nathaniel F. CRIME.
Criminals and criminal justice. Holt. \$3.50.
- Counts, George; Villari, Luigi; Rorty, Malcolm; and Baker, Newton. BOLSHEVISM, FASCISM, AND CAPITALISM.
Able exponents summarize the achievements of the three great economic systems and criticize their defects. Yale Univ. \$2.50.
- Eaton, Walter P. EVERYBODY'S GARDEN.
For those whose grounds are not large and who are limited in both time and money. Knopf. \$2.50.

- Moorehead, Warren K. EXPLORATION OF THE ETOWAH SITE IN GEORGIA.
Comprehensive report on the Etowah Mound-builders. Yale Univ. \$4.
- Renatus, Kuno. THE TWELFTH HOUR OF CAPITALISM.

A well-known German authority on economics analyses present world situation and points the way out. Knopf. \$2.50.

April 10-11

- Peacock, Elizabeth. THE IGNORAMUS BOOK OF HOME DECORATION.
Details as to the arrangements of all things in a home. Sears. \$2.50.

Williams, Jesse F. THE BUSINESS MAN AND HIS HEALTH.

Primarily for city dwellers and men who spend many hours in sedentary labor indoors. Whittlesey. \$2.

April 15

Borchard, Edwin M. CONVICTING THE INNOCENT.

Sixty-five startling errors of criminal justice. Yale Univ. \$3.75.

Chambers, Frank P. THE HISTORY OF TASTE.

Major revolutions of taste and criticism beginning with the Middle Ages. Columbia Univ. \$4.25.

Church, Frederic C. THE ITALIAN REFORMERS, 1534-1564.

The first extensive history of the counter-reformation in Italy. Columbia Univ.

Davis, Forrest. WHAT PRICE WALL STREET?

Critical analysis of the whole technique of speculation. Godwin. \$3.

Gillett, Charles Ripley. BURNED BOOKS.

Neglected chapters in British history and literature; a record of prejudices. Columbia Univ. 2 vol. \$10.

Jackson, A. V. RESEARCHES IN MANICHAISM.

Columbia Univ. \$5.

Leonard, J. N. Ed. ASK ME AGAIN.

The third question book. Viking. \$1.60.

Lunt, W. E. PAPAL REVENUE IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

Based upon original documents. Columbia Univ.

McGoldrick, Joseph D. THE LAW AND PRACTICE OF MUNICIPAL HOME RULE, 1916-1930.

Supplementary to *The Law and Practice of Municipal Home Rule* by Harry L. McBain. Columbia Univ.

Mahachek, Ross. THE AIRPLANE PILOT'S MANUAL.

Putnam. \$5.

Maurois, André. A PRIVATE UNIVERSE.

Composed of varied interpretations, sketches, and journals. Appleton. \$2.50.

Mead, Margaret. RESERVATION INDIANS.

A study of social disintegration. Columbia Univ. \$4.50.

Mulholland, John. QUICKER THAN THE EYE.

Magic as a business. Not a book on the technique of the conjurer, but reveals the men back of the tricks. Bobbs. \$2.50.

Payne, Arthur F. MY PARENTS: FRIEND OR ENEMIES.

Comprehensive and friendly treatment of parent and child problems. Brewer. \$2.

April 20

Anon. BABYLON ON HUDSON.

Startling disclosures concerning the banking scandal, racketeering, gangsterism, the judiciary, the politicians, and the Wall Street crash. Houghton. \$2.50.

Bundy, Walter E. A SYLLABUS AND SYNOPSIS OF THE FIRST THREE GOSPELS.

Bobbs. \$3.

Haggard, Howard W. THE LAME, THE HALT AND THE BLIND.

Why medicine is one of the fundamental forces shaping our culture, our civilization, and our daily lives. Harper. \$4.

April 21-22

Laski, Harold J. STUDIES IN LAW AND POLITICS.

These essays have appeared in print at various times and places. Yale Univ. \$3.

Sager, D. S. THE FINE ART OF LIVING.

A well-known doctor tells how to live to be well. Dorrance. \$2.

Weyl, Hermann. THE OPEN WORLD.

Three lectures on the metaphysical implications of science. Yale Univ. \$1.50.

During April

Cassel, Gustav. THEORY OF SOCIAL ECONOMY.

Covers in unified fashion such topics as the mechanism of prices, interest, rent, wages, money, exchanges, and the business cycle. Harcourt. \$3.

Fite, Emerson D. GOVERNMENT BY COOPERATION.

Intergovernmental activities as examples of cooperation. Macmillan. \$3.

Fuller, Sid. DECADE IN BLUE.

Not a "War Book." A young American veteran's hypothesis that War means the survival of the unfit. Stratford. \$2.

Haroutunian, Joseph. PIETY VERSUS MORALISM.

The passing of the New England theology. Holt. \$3.

Javits, Benjamin A. BUSINESS AND THE PUBLIC INTEREST.

Trade associations, the Anti-Trust laws and industrial planning. Macmillan. \$2.50.

Jones, Rufus M. A PREFACE TO CHRISTIAN FAITH IN A NEW AGE.

Macmillan. \$2.

Komisarjevsky, Theodore. COSTUME IN THE THEATRE.

Evolution of theatrical costume. Holt. \$5.

LeCron, Helen C. HOW TO BE A CLUBWOMAN.

A manual. Appleton. \$1.50.

Link, Henry C. NEW PSYCHOLOGY OF SELLING AND ADVERTISING.

Macmillan. \$3.

Rose, Marc, and Woodward, Donald. A PRIMER OF MONEY.

Banking, the gold standard, bimetalism, inflation, deflation, and the like, told in plain English. Whittlesey. \$2.

Taft, Henry W. JAPAN AND AMERICAN.

A journey and a political survey. Macmillan.

Willson, Dixie. WHERE THE WORLD FOLDS UP AT NIGHT.

Circus days. Appleton. \$2.50.

Wolfflin, Heinrich. PRINCIPLES OF ART HISTORY.

Problems of development of style in later Art. Holt. \$5.

Zucrow, Solomon. **WOMEN, SLAVES AND IGNORAMUSES IN RABBINIC LITERATURE.**
Essays on women and slaves beginning with the pre-Biblical era. Stratford. \$2.

Selected Fiction

April 1

Cronin, A. J. **THREE LOVES.**
The powerful story of a Scottish woman whose "three loves" are her husband, her son, and her God. Little. \$2.50.

Hull, Helen. **HEAT LIGHTNING.**
Book of the Month Selection for April. Coward. \$2.50.

Szabó, Pál. **PEOPLE OF THE PLAINS.**
First novel, by a Hungarian peasant, depicting the simple peasant life in a hamlet on the Great Plains of Hungary. Little. \$2.

April 6

Eckstein, Gustav. **LIVES.**
The story of a scientist's holiday time at home. Harper. \$3.

Kelland, Clarence B. **SPEAK EASILY.**
The hilarious story of a young college professor who descended upon Broadway with a million dollars and talking like a classical dictionary. Harper. \$2.

April 7

Gabriel, Gilbert W. **I, JAMES LEWIS.**
The extraordinary voyage of the ship, *Tonquin*, that was sent around the Horn in 1811 to establish fur posts in the Pacific Northwest. Doubleday. \$2.50.

Peterkin, Julia. **BRIGHT SKIN.**
Cricket, who is neither black nor white, and Blue, the Negro boy who loves her, on the plantation. Bobbs. \$2.50.

Sibson, Francis H. **THE SURVIVORS.**
A tale of disaster at sea. Doubleday. \$2.50.
Tarasov-Rodionov, Alexander. **CHOCOLATE.**
The drama of a communist leader in Russia. Doubleday. \$2.

April 8

Capy, Marcella. **MEN PASS.**
The story of a small village during the World War. Won the *Prix Severine* for 1930. Live-right. \$2.

April 14

Coursen, Dorothy. **WHITE PEACOCK AND BROWN EARTH.**
The story of Easter as a symbol of womanhood yesterday, today and tomorrow. Henkle. \$2.50.

Salten, Felix. **THE CITY JUNGLE.**
By the author of *Bambi*. The scene is a city zoo. Simon. \$2.

April 20

Deland, Margaret. **CAPTAIN ARCHER'S DAUGHTER.**
By the author of *Old Chester Tales*. A tale of New England. Harper. \$2.50.

Gibson, Charles. **WILD METAL.**
A novel of the time of David Penton Haynes, the golden age of Queen Victoria's latter days. Bobbs. \$2.50.

April 21-22

Deeping, Warwick. **OLD WINE AND NEW.**
Knopf. \$2.50.

Kipling, Rudyard. **LIMITS AND RENEWALS.**
Doubleday. \$2.

Mackenzie, Compton. **OUR STREET.**
Later years of polite Victorian London are recreated in this history of a street told in the reminiscent mood of a man recalling his childhood. Doubleday. \$2.50.

Pemjean, Lucien. **WHEN D'ARTAGNAN WAS YOUNG.**

The story of d'Artagnan's first three years in Paris. Doubleday. \$2.

April 28-29

Bromfield, Louis. **A MODERN HERO.**
The author's first novel with a man in the title rôle. Stokes. \$2.50.

Dix, Beulah M. **PITY OF GOD.**
Entire action is compassed in one day. Viking. \$2.

Green, Paul. **THE LAUGHING PIONEER.**
A novel of the modern South. McBride. \$2.50.

During April

Lincoln, Freeman. **NOD.**
Story of a man who fell in love with a girl of whom he thoroughly disapproved. Coward. \$2.
Sabatini, Rafael. **THE BLACK SWAN.**
About the pirate ship *The Black Swan* and its captain. Harper. \$2.50.

Fourth International Book Fair

THE FOURTH International Book Fair will be held in Florence, Italy, from April 22 to June 15. As was the case with the previous Fairs, the fourth Book Fair will mainly consist of an International Show of Modern Books, to which the Italian book trade invites publishers from all over the world. Special displays will not be lacking in addition to the general exhibition of Books, and amongst these the Second National Show of Children's Books will be the most prominent held under the direct supervision of the National Fascist Party which organized a similar display in Rome during the winter of 1928-29. Antique books will also have an honorable place in the Fair, and at a suitable date a Week of Antique Books will be announced to be held in one of the most magnificent palaces in Florence. The Fourth Fair will be held for the most part in the Exhibition Palace at the Parterre of S. Gallo and in the grounds surrounding it. The inauguration will take place on April 23 and it will close toward the middle of the following June.

Overseas Group Luncheon

A LUNCHEON of the Overseas Group of librarians will be held at 12:30 on Wednesday, April 27, at the New Orleans Conference. Place will be announced later.

School Library News

Westward Movement Of Civilization

THE FOLLOWING list from the Pasadena, California, City Schools Library, has proved of valuable assistance to teachers studying the westward movement of civilization as it brings together material which every teacher should be able to secure through her libraries and thus save many hours of tedious research work.

- Adams. *Pilgrims, Indians and Patriots*.
 Albert. *Little Pilgrim to Penn's Woods*.
 Armer. *Waterless Mountain*.
 Aitchinson. *Across Seven Seas* (p. 240-83.)
 Babcock. *Little Abe Lincoln*.
 Bailey. *Boys and Girls of Discovery Days*.
 Bailey. *Untold History Stories*.
 Baldwin. *Conquest of the Old Northwest*.
 Barker. *Growth of a Nation*.
 Barker. *Story of Our Nation* (p. 209-398).
 Barstow. *Westward Movement* (Mississippi to Pacific).
 Bass. *Stories of Early Times in the Great West*.
 Blaisdell. *American History for Little Folks*.
 Blaisdell. *Pioneers of America*.
 Bolton. *California's Story*.
 Braden. *Little Brother of the Hudson*.
 Brewerton. *Overland with Kit Carson* (Teacher).
 Brigham. *From Trail to Railway Through the Apalachians*.
 Britt. *Boy's Own Book of Frontiersmen*.
 Brooks. *First Across the Continent*.
 Burnham. *Hero Tales from History*.
 Bush. *Prairie Rose*.
 Cannon. *Pueblo Boy*.
 Cannon. *Pueblo Girl*.
 Catlin. *Boy's Catlin* (Mississippi to Pacific).
 Cobb. *Anita*.
 Coffman. *New World Settlement*.
 Conner. *On the Sweetwater Trail* (Teacher).
 Darby. *Skip-Come-a-Lou*.
 De Huff. *Sweet Eagle of the Rio Grande* (Mississippi to Pacific).
 Dickson. *Camp and Trail in Early American History*.
 Dickson. *Pioneers and Patriots in Early American History*.
 Dressel. *Laidlaw Readers* (volume five).
 Eyans. *Trail Blazers* (Teacher).
 Everson. *Early Days in Ohio*.
 Fairbanks. *California*.
 Fairbanks. *Home and Its Relation to the World*.
 Farquhar. *Leaders of All Times* (New Human Interest Library).
 Fletcher. *Old Settler Tales*.
 Foote. *Makers and Defenders of America*.
 French. *Pioneers All*.
 Gabriel. *Lure of the Frontier*.
 Ghent. *Road to Oregon* (Teacher).
 Gillett. *Texas Ranger*.
 Gulliver. *Daniel Boone*.
 Hagedorn. *Book of Courage*.
 Hardy. *Best Stories* (p. 60-119).
 Harper. *Far-Away Hills*.
 Hart. *How Our Grandfathers Lived* (p. 143-215).
 Hauck. *Gold Trail* (Teacher).
 Hawkes. *Patches* (Mississippi to Pacific).
 Henderson. *Boone of the Wilderness*.
 Hillyer. *Box of Daylight*.
 Hubbard. *Citizenship Plays*.
 Hubbard. *Little American History Plays*.
 Heard. *Stories of American Pioneers* (Mississippi to Pacific).
 Holland. *Historic Boyhoods*.
 Hooker. *Bullwhacker*.
 Hooker. *Cricket*.
 Hooker. *Garden of the Lost Key* (Teacher).
 Hough. *Covered Wagon* (Teacher—Mississippi to Pacific).
 Hudspeth. *Oregon Chief*.
 Judson. *Myths and Legends of the Great Plains*.
 Kaler. *Antoine of Oregon*.
 Kaler. *Peter of New Amsterdam*.
 Kaler. *Philip of Texas*.
 Kaler. *Richard of Jamestown*.
 Kaler. *Seth of Colorado* (Mississippi to Pacific).
 Kingsley. *Story of Lewis and Clark*.
 Kneen. *Young Pioneers on Western Trails*.
 Lamprey. *Days of the Pioneer* (Teacher).
 Lawson. *Hail Columbia* ("The Wild West," p. 297).
 Lighton. *Lewis and Clark*.
 Lisle. *Lenapé Trails*.
 McConnell. *Frontier Law*.
 Mace. *Beginner's History*.
 McGowan. *Trail of the Little Wagon* (Teacher).
 McMurtry. *Pioneers of the Mississippi Valley*.
 McMurtry. *Pioneers of the Rocky Mountains and the West*.
 Meeker. *Ox-Team Days on the Oregon Trail*.
 Meigs. *New Moon* (Teacher).
 Meigs. *Willow Whistle*.
 Miller. *Overland in a Covered Wagon*.
 Morrow. *On to Oregon!* (Mississippi to Pacific).
 Mowry. *American Pioneers*.
 Malkus. *Caravans to Santa Fé* (Teacher).
 Nida. *Following the Frontier*.
 Nida. *Letters of Polly the Pioneer*.
 Nida. *Our Country Past and Present*.
 Nida. *Pilots and Pathfinders*.
 Parker. *The Indian Horse Book*.
 Parkman. *Oregon Trail* (Teacher).
 Paxton. *River Gold* (Teacher).
 Perkins. *Pioneer Twins*.
 Phillips. *Story of Nancy Hanks*.
 Powers. *Stories the Iroquois Tell Their Children*.
 Quinn. *Exciting Adventures of Captain John Smith*.
 Quinn. *Picture Map Geography of the United States*.
 Russell. *Hidden Heroes of the Rockies*.
 Sabin. *Buffalo Bill and the Overland Trail*.
 Salomon. *Book of Indian Crafts and Indian Lore*.
 Schultz. *Bird Woman*.
 Smith. *Human Geography* (book one—part one).
 Snedecker. *Beckoning Road* (Teacher).
 Skinner. *Andy Breaks Trail*.
 Stott. *Adventuring With Twelve Year Olds* (Teacher, p. 24-83).
 Stevens. *Before Columbus*.
 Stokes. *Deadwood Gold*.
 Swan. *Frontier Days*.
 Sweetser. *Book of Indian Braves*.
 Thomas. *Since Columbus*.
 Thompson. *Lands and Peoples* (volume six).
 Tomlinson. *Scouting with Daniel Boone*.
 Tomlinson. *Scouting with Kit Carson*.
 Warren. *Little Pioneers*.
 White. *Daniel Boone, Wilderness Scout*.

From The Library Schools

Columbia

MISS LINDA H. MORLEY, Librarian of Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., will offer in the Summer Session of the School of Library Service, Columbia University, a course in Special Libraries. The class will begin Tuesday, July 5, and end Friday, August 12, meeting every day, with the exception of Saturday which will be free after the first week. Application for admission should be made on blanks provided by the Director of Admissions. The course aims to be functional rather than theoretic, to train the librarian familiar with general library methods in the principles of specialization in library service, both as to subject and as to type of clientele or organization served. It also familiarizes the student with the kinds of information the specialist needs and the printed and other sources from which it may be obtained. Registration must be effected in person and should be completed for full credit on June 30, July 1 or 2 before classes begin. From July 5 to July 9, inclusive, only half credit is granted and a fee of six dollars is charged for late registration. After July 9 no credit is granted and no late fee is charged. The tuition fee for the course is twenty dollars, and in addition there is a University fee of seven dollars.

Iowa

COURSES in library training will be offered at the University of Iowa during the first six weeks of the regular summer session. The fundamental subjects will be covered, courses and instructors being as follows: Cataloging and Classification, Janet Arie, Supervisor of School Libraries, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Library Administration, Julia A. Robinson, Executive Secretary, Iowa Library Commission; Book Selection, Margery Doud, Chief of Readers' Advisory Service, St. Louis Public Library; Reference Work, Emma Felsenthal, Instructor in Library Methods, University of Iowa Libraries; Work with Children and School Library Service, Letha M. Davidson, Librarian, Public Library, Ames, Iowa. The curriculum as a whole is planned to meet the needs of assistants in public, school, or college libraries, including teacher-librarians and student assistants, who are unable to devote an entire year to thorough training in a regular library school. All courses give university credit. Emma Felsenthal, as Act-

ing Director, will be in charge. A bulletin giving detailed information will be sent on request.

Minnesota

THE FOLLOWING courses will be given during the Summer Session, University of Minnesota, June 15, to Saturday, July 23: Cataloging, Miss Alma M. Penrose; Classification, Miss Miriam E. Carey; Bibliography and Elementary References, Miss Lura C. Hutchinson; School Library Administration and Teaching the Use of the Library, Miss Margaret R. Greer. Courses are open only to students who have had at least two years of approved college work. Credit is granted on the same conditions that apply in the regular sessions of the Division of Library Instruction during the academic year. Irregular or unclassified students are admitted only by special permission of the Director of the Division of Library Instruction or, in the case of Minnesota residents, of the State Department of Education, St. Paul, Minn. Such students are not admitted unless they can show definite evidence why they should be admitted on a no-credit basis. Information regarding fees, rooms and other necessary details, can be obtained by addressing The Director, Summer session, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

Syracuse

PLANS are already well under way for the 1932 summer session of the School of Library Science. Of the regular session faculty, both Professor and Mrs. Miller will offer courses, as well as Mr. Buffum and Miss Russell. Other appointments made to date include Mrs. Caroline Hahner in Reference, Miss C. Irene Hayner, in School Library work, Mrs. Thyra BeVier Hicks, Reference and Cataloging, and Miss Anna S. Walrad, School Libraries and Reference. Mrs. Hahner is librarian at the Oswego State Normal School, Miss Hayner, librarian of the University of Michigan, Mrs. Hicks was until her marriage recently, librarian in the Hamburg, N. Y. High School, and Miss Walrad is librarian of the Cortland, N. Y. High School. As in several years past, all courses offered in the summer session are given on the university plane, with degree credit for those who desire to complete the necessary requirements.

In The Library World

Bon Air, Virginia, Memorial Library

IN THE LITTLE village of Bon Air, Virginia, in 1901, a public library was inaugurated under the auspices of the Bon Air Literary and Social Circle. The building which is a substantial structure made of Virginia granite, covered with slate and amply large to accom-

modate several thousand books was erected in 1902, and was opened to the public in 1903. Its first President was Rev. James K. Hazen, a Presbyterian minister, who gave his services to the church of that denomination in Bon Air, for sixteen years and who was one of

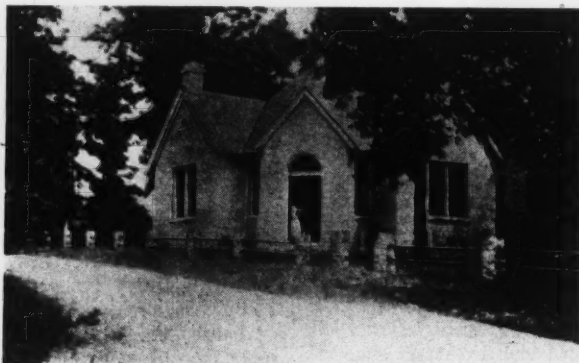
the leading and most active organizers of the library enterprise. Upon the death of Dr. Hazen in 1902, the new library building was dedicated as the "Hazen Memorial Library" in memory of the one, so greatly beloved, who by his enthusiasm and public spirited example made the library a possibility. A feature of the opening exercises was a book reception, every one who came bringing a book as a contribution to the library.

Entertainments of a varied nature were held from time to time, for the purpose of raising money for the purchase of books, the library not being endowed. The only steady income was and is a membership fee of \$1 per year. At present, the subscribers number twenty-seven. That \$27 has to cover subscriptions to magazines, fuel, cleaning and repairs leaving practically nothing for the new books, for which there is an ever increasing demand.

The Library is open to the Bon Air public every Tuesday afternoon from 4:00 to 5:30 P.M., when books may be taken out by subscribers to be returned the following Tuesday. Unless the books are renewed there is a fine of a penny a day for failure to return them. The Library belongs to Bon Air ex-

clusively. It is the meeting place of the community and during the winter months tea and light refreshments are served on Tuesdays at 5 cents a plate; these occasions are greatly enjoyed. A number of authors and publishers have generously contributed some of their works to the collection and a recent cataloging shows a total of 3,500 volumes on the shelves.

The Librarian, Frances Withers, has given her services since 1906; a veritable service of love.



Hazen Memorial Library, Bon Air, Virginia

Lower Rate

SOME railroads offer a special 18-day rate to New Orleans which is approximately \$5 lower than the special A. L. A. rate. It would be wise for those going to New Orleans to inquire.

William Inglis Morse Collection

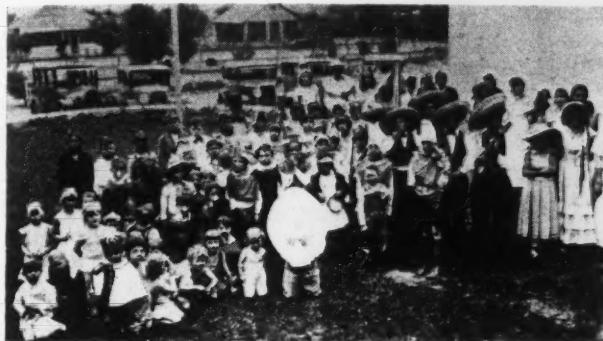
THE WILLIAM INGLIS MORSE Collection in Acadia University Library, Wolfville, Nova Scotia, is not yet six years old, but it is a living force in the work of the institution. It is kept in Faculty Hall, a commodious room in the Administration Building. The cost of the Collection, including the bookcases and other equipment, must be about thirty thousand dollars. Rev. William Inglis Morse, Litt. D., the collector and donor of this library, is a graduate of Acadia University, a member of the class of 1897.

The Morse Collection is an integral part of the University Library, with every item listed in the general catalog, but it is a complete library in itself. About two hundred and fifty volumes came in the first two consignments. Before Dr. Morse began his donations, the Library of Acadia University had no incunabula. It is open to students, to members of the Acadia Faculty, and to interested visitors from the general public for four hours every weekday except Wednesday and Saturday. Mrs. Donald Grant, M.A., is the librarian in charge.

Socorro, New Mexico, Public Library

THE SOCORRO Public Library, New Mexico, is a Rossiter Raymond Foundation and was established eight years ago through the efforts of the Women's Auxiliary of American Institute of Mining Engineers with the New Mexico Chapter in charge. There are four-

During Library Drive Week \$170 was collected and at times a dance, benefit bridge parties, or plays by local talent or children are given for the benefit of the Library. The Library has two funds, a current fund and a building fund; so far they have about \$300 in the building fund and since they pay \$10 rent for two rooms they are anxious to get into a building of their own. This library is not on a city or county budget, but is the only



Left: Spanish-American and Anglo-American Children Work Together For the Benefit of the Library

Below: The Socorro, New Mexico Public Library

teen members of this Chapter living in Socorro and the Library is supported through their efforts in collecting funds. All library help is voluntary with the exception of a high school girl who is paid twenty-five cents an hour to assist the librarian, Nellie A. Talmage, each Tuesday and Friday during the year from 3:00 to 5:00 P.M. when the building is open. Patronage is greater during the school year, but last year 4,153 books were circulated, making an average of forty-five books circulated a day. Registered borrowers number approximately 1,700.

Two hundred and seventy-three books were added to the Library during the last year, making a collection of 4,167 books in the library. The greater part of the collection consists of juveniles and adult fiction, but there is also a vast number of books on poetry, travel, biography, technical books on science, and useful arts. Subscriptions to the *Woman's Home Companion*, *Magdalena News* and *Sunday Visitor* are donated—all other magazines are given from Socorro homes. The Socorro Book Club donate late fiction and non-fiction every year and the New York Section of the W. A. of A.I.M.E. also send books. The rest of the gifts are from townpeople and are not all new books.



public library in a territory (county) the size of New Jersey and serves a population of 2,000 in round numbers, approximately 80 per cent of which is "native" or Mexican.

A. L. A. Officers For 1932

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Renovating Discolored Book Bindings

THE FOLLOWING procedure may or may not be original, but knowing from experience how thankful one is for any suggestion about the care of books, I thought what I had recently done with some badly water marked and discolored cloth bindings might be useful to others who, like myself, are dismayed with the lack of interest borrowers take in the care of their loans!

Supplies required; Oil paint (Winsor & Newton Ltd. Price in Canada— .18 cents a tube). Colors as desired. Silkart medium; (Price in Canada 5 ounces for .25 cents). Brush, flat and not too fine. Best white shellac. A white china mixing saucer.

The process then is as follows—The whole book cover is treated in order to have the covers uniform in appearance. A small amount of paint—enough to cover a ten cent piece—is squeezed into the saucer, then about a tablespoonful of the Silkart medium poured on and quickly mixed with the brush. Apply at once as the fluid evaporates very fast. Shellac anytime after half an hour and leave to dry.

For black I have substituted "Speedball" Sho-card Black and find that it works well. but the mixture of oil paint and Silkart medium is the best and is also obtainable in all the desired colors.

RUTH D. MONK,

University of Manitoba Medical Library,
Winnipeg, Canada.

Fire Wrecks Catholic Library

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND volumes were destroyed on March 9 by a fire which wrecked the Central Catholic Library, Dublin, containing one of the finest collections of Catholic books in the world.

A Checklist of Current Bibliography

CHEMISTRY

West, C. J., and Berolzheimer, D. C. *Bibliography of bibliographies on chemistry and technology, 1929-1931*. Wash., D. C.: Nat. Research Council, 1932. pap. 150p. \$1.50. (Bulletin, no. 86.)

First list: (1900-1924), *Bulletin*, no. 50. \$2.50; First Supplement: (1924-1928), *Bulletin*, no. 71. \$1.50.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Carroll, M. J. *Key to League of Nations documents placed on public sale, 1920-1929*. Bost.: World Peace Foundation, 1930. pap. 340p. \$7.50.

—*First Supplement*. Bost., 1931. cl. 111p. \$2.50.

Ouvrages sur l'activité de la Société des nations catalogués à la Bibliothèque du secrétariat; premier supplément, Jan., 1928-Oct., 1931. Geneva: Soc. des Nations, 1931. pap. 156p. fr. 2.50; 50c.

Title, headings, and notes also in English.

MILK

Abstract of literature on the production, processing and distribution of fresh milk. v. 1, 1930. Chic.: International Assoc. of Milk Dealers, 228 N. La Salle St., 1931. 128p. \$5; \$7.50; apply.

Annual.

NEWSPAPERS

Checklist of United States dailies (and weeklies before 1900) in the General library. Comp. by Mary Wescott and Allene Ramage. Part I. Alabama-Georgia. Durham, N. C.: Duke University, 1932. pap. 133p. \$1. (Bibliographical contributions.)

Gavit, John. *A list of American newspaper reprints*. N. Y.: Pub. Library, 1931. pap., 16p. 15c. Reprinted from the *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, April, 1931.

Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery. *An exhibition of rare newspapers and their precursors, 1515-1918, for the visit of the American newspaper publishers association and the California newspaper publishers association, Henry E. Huntington library and art gallery, San Marino, California, November 12, 1931*. [San Marino, Calif., 1931]. 16p. * [LC]

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Semi-annual review [of books in this field]. N. Y.: Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., Jan., 1932. pap. 35p. \$1. (Library bulletin, no. 9.)

Since Jan., 1928; also notes published reviews.

RAILWAYS

Pensions in railway service; references with notes. Wash., D. C.: Lib. Bur. of Railway Econ., Feb., 1932. 42p. Mimeographed.

RESEARCH

Holbrook, F. F. *Survey of activities of American agencies in relation to materials for research in the social sciences and the humanities*. Comp. for the Joint comm. on materials for research of the American council of learned socs., and the Social science research council. Wash., D. C., and N. Y.: Co-operating Councils, 1932. pap. 184p. Offset proc.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Mose, H. E. *A selected and annotated list of new scientific and technical reference books, published mainly by foreign and lesser known American publishers*. Chic.: John Crerar Library, 1931. pap. 26p. Apply. Typew.-dupl. (Reference List, no 16.) Systematic; excellent notes.

Prepared by Karl Brown of The New York Public Library.
* Sources: [LC] Library of Congress card.

Special Libraries News Notes

WHEN the First Wisconsin National Bank Building was built in Milwaukee in 1913, plans were made to open a law library for the use of the tenants of the building. This library has proven itself a drawing card for lawyers and is in charge of a lawyer, Mr. Henry E. Foelske, who acts as law librarian.

DILLON, READ & COMPANY, 28 Nassau Street, New York City, are distributing the so-called Niemeyer report which was submitted to the Brazilian government on July 4, 1931. Librarians wanting good material on Brazil, from the financial slant, will find it here.

THE OFFICIAL *Directory of City of New York, 1932*, was prepared under the direction of Stephen G. Kelly, Supervisor of the City Record, Distributing Division, 378 West Broadway and compiled by William Viertel. Single copies, leather bound thirty cents, paper bound fifteen cents. It contains a host of miscellaneous material about New York, has a good general index in the front and in the back an index of the names used in the directory.

IN FEBRUARY the Library of the home office of the Hardware Mutual Casualty Company, Stevens Point, Wisconsin, inaugurated a new service for the sales correspondents and sales managers in branch and department offices, whereby material will be routed to all offices.

THE LAWSON Y.M.C.A. in Chicago is organizing a library, which will be a collection of general reference material, history, science, and fiction. This Y.M.C.A. is a memorial to the late Victor Lawson, publisher of the *Chicago Daily News*.

MISS CAROLYN F. ULRICH, Chief of Periodicals Division, N. Y. Public Library, has edited for the R. R. Bowker Company a "Periodicals Directory, a classified guide to a selected list of current periodicals, foreign and domestic." Its 7,000 titles have been selected from the fields of economics, science and finance, as well as arts and literature. An aid in the selection of titles for purchase are notations of library reference tools in which each periodical is indexed, reviewed or abstracted. Price \$10.

Schedule of Radio Broadcast

| PSYCHOLOGY AND INDUSTRY | |
|--|-------------|
| Effect of Punishment and of Reward EDWARD L. THORNDIKE <i>Institute of Educational Research, Teachers College, Columbia University</i> | April 23 |
| The Problem of Working Together ELTON MAYO <i>Fatigue Research Laboratory, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration</i> | April 30 |
| Machines and Monotony MORRIS S. VITELES <i>Professor of Psychology, University of Pennsylvania</i> | May 7 |
| Matching Men and Occupations L. J. O'ROURKE <i>Psychologist, U. S. Civil Service Commission</i> | May 14 |
| Making Work Worth While WALTER V. BINGHAM <i>Director, Personnel Research Federa-</i> | May 21 |

Material Wanted For Distribution

KATHRYN M. WILLIAMS, librarian of the Elmer E. Lyon High School, Covington, Louisiana, is chairman of the Exhibit Committee of the School Libraries Section. She is making a collection of free material for the School Library Exhibit at New Orleans and will welcome for this exhibit material available for distribution, particularly book lists and folders dealing with problems of high school library administration and organization.

Louvain Library Inscription

THE HIGHEST COURT has rejected the appeal of Whitney Warren, the American architect, against a decision of a lower court prohibiting the erection of a balustrade on the new library of the University of Louvain bearing the inscription, "Furore Teutonico Diruta; Dono Americano Restituta" (Destroyed by German fury; restored by American generosity). This has been the subject of lengthy court action. The local court first gave a judgment in favor of Mr. Warren, which was later reversed by the Brussels Court of Appeals. Mr. Warren appealed this verdict, and the final case was heard quietly at Ghent a few weeks ago. Since the architect has lost, it is now intended to put up a plain balustrade at once as the façade of the library has been marred by the presence of scaffolding in wood supporting the stone coping.

Mutilation of Library Books

MUTILATION of public library books by school children has reached such proportions in Baltimore, Md., that conferences between library and school officials became necessary. On March 4 the following letter was sent to all principals by the Superintendent of Public Instruction:

On December 11, 1931, a circular letter was sent to all principals concerning the care of books in public and school libraries. The circular called attention to the mutilation of books through the cutting from them of pictures, many of which were probably used in notebooks required by teachers of various subjects.

This matter was brought to our attention by the Enoch Pratt Free Library.

Besides sending out the circular letter in which each principal and teacher was requested to discuss the matter with pupils, the subject was also presented directly to principals of junior and senior high schools at one of their regular monthly meetings.

The Pratt Library now informs us that since the circular letter was sent, two valuable books have been badly mutilated. The Library further informs us that the matter has come up in other cities, also. The Board of Superintendents has carefully considered the matter and has decided to cooperate with the Library and grant its request. *Therefore, effective immediately, principals are requested to notify all teachers that they are not to accept from pupils any notebooks illustrated by pictures cut from books or any other kinds of publications.*

The suggestions are made that notebooks may be illustrated by pen-and-ink or pencil sketches made by pupils, and that such notebooks may contain a list of illustrations consulted by pupils, the names of the artists, and the names of the publications in which the pictures were found.

Principals will please see that every member of their respective faculties is fully acquainted with the purport of this circular, and the reasons for its being sent.

Librarians Volunteer Payless Vacations

THE UNIVERSITY of Oregon is striving to survive its present financial crisis without being forced to hamper the quality of its work materially. The Library has been forced to maintain itself this year on \$28,700 less than was provided last year. Such a reduction has affected the efficiency of the Library department considerably and when several weeks ago the students requested that the Library be kept open later on week end nights, it was found that this could be done only by incurring additional expense. In order to cooperate with the students the library staff met and voluntarily agreed to take all vacations without pay this year. This action made it possible for the Library to remain open later. Information taken from *The Oregonian* for January 30, 1932.

Library Organizations

Arizona Library Association Meeting

THE SIXTH annual meeting of the Arizona State Library Association was held November 14, 1931. Since the meeting this year was held in conjunction with the Arizona State Educational Association, business was postponed until the afternoon session and the program was given at the morning session.

Mr. Alva Clark, reference librarian of the University of Arizona, first spoke on the *Reference Shelf* in answer to a question concerning that publication. Next Mrs. Stafford of the Phoenix Public Library told of helpful material which she had found on Arizona Geography—this also in answer to a request. Mr. T. J. Cookson, librarian of the Arizona State Teachers College at Tempe, was the first regular speaker of the day and gave a very interesting and helpful talk on "Some Problems of the Small Library." Then a guest, Miss Gladys English, from the Teachers' and Children's Department of the Los Angeles Public Library, gave a splendid address on "Library Service to Boys and Girls." Some members felt that Miss English's paper was so helpful that all librarians should know what she had said and it was moved and seconded that her address be printed in the *Arizona Teacher*. Miss Genevieve Hawkins, librarian of the Yuma Union High School, told of her work as a "pioneer" in the Yuma High School Library—a talk which should encourage those who are having difficulties for Miss Hawkins certainly has gone through hers with much courage and enthusiasm. The Question Box was next in order and a general discussion brought out many questions which were all answered.

The afternoon session met in the Library of the Arizona State Teachers College at Tempe. The minutes of the previous meeting was read and approved. A report of the Prison Committee was called for. Letters were read from Governor Hunt about prison library work and from the State Prison Librarian. Mr. Lockwood suggested that it should be possible to get many contributions of books by means of publicity. Mrs. Berryman stated that she directs all personal contributions to the State Prison. It was pointed out that all contributions should be checked before they go to the Prison. Central Committee was suggested to handle the work. The treas-

urer's report was read and accepted. Plans were discussed for extending work among school librarians in Arizona. It was moved and seconded that a School Library Section of the Arizona State Library Association be organized to include elementary and high-school librarians. It was recommended that a course be given for teacher-librarians at the summer-school in Arizona and that the Arizona State Library Association go on record as endorsing this recommendation. It was also suggested that the minutes of the meetings and the program of the regular sessions of the Arizona State Library Association be mimeographed and sent to all members. Mr. Hood of the Vroman Company offered to have Miss English's address mimeographed and sent to the Secretary. His offer was accepted with thanks. It was moved and seconded that the Prison Committee be re-appointed to function again this year.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Effie J. Carmichael, Phoenix Public Library, Phoenix, Arizona; First Vice-President, Mrs. Evangeline Berryman, Maricopa County Library, Phoenix, Arizona; Second Vice-President, Mr. T. J. Cookson, Arizona State Teachers College Library, Tempe, Arizona; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Ida G. Wilson, Arizona State Teachers College Library, Flagstaff, Arizona.

—IDA G. WILSON, *Secretary*.

Identification Certificates

MEMBERS of organizations affiliated with the American Library Association, who are planning to attend the 54 annual conference of the A. L. A. at New Orleans, April 25-30, will receive identification certificates from their own organizations. They are requested not to write to A. L. A. Headquarters for them.

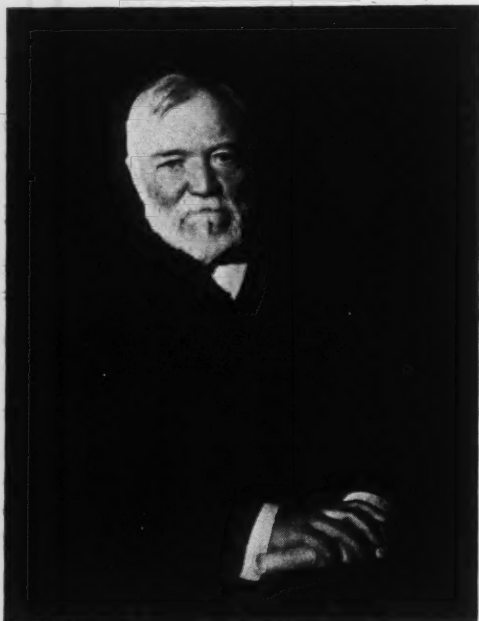
\$750 Given To Miss Ahern

MISS MARY EILEEN AHERN has acknowledged with grateful appreciation the gift of her many friends in the Chicago Library Club and throughout the country, sent to her in the form of a Traveler's Cheque for \$750 as a token of affection and esteem accorded to her as librarian, friend, and Editor of *Libraries*.

Among Librarians

New Portrait Of Carnegie

A PORTRAIT of Andrew Carnegie recently completed for the Washington Public Library has been included in the exhibition of paint-



The Recent Portrait of Andrew Carnegie Placed in the Main Lobby of the Washington Public Library

ings by Richard S. Meryman shown at the Corcoran Gallery of Art in that city.

In view of the gifts to Washington of the central library building and of three branch library buildings by Mr. Carnegie or the Carnegie Corporation, the trustees of the Public Library have long wanted a more satisfactory portrait of Mr. Carnegie than the library had previously possessed. Mr. Meryman's portraits of Theodore W. Noyes, president of the board of library trustees and of George F. Bowerman, librarian, were considered so satisfactory that the library board turned to him for a portrait of the donor of its earlier buildings.

The painting, which is the gift to the library of Theodore W. Noyes, will at the close of Mr. Meryman's special exhibition be hung in the main lobby of the central library building.

Necrology

JOSEPHINE BUNTESCHU, who was in charge of the Bindery Department of the Milwaukee, Wis., Public Library and on the library staff for forty-one years, died February 21.

CHARLES C. EATON, librarian of the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University, since 1921, died March 4 at Cambridge Hospital after an infection. As librarian Mr. Eaton was active in the classification of business literature and in the collection of ephemeral material.

MRS. CARL VITZ died on February 19 after a very short illness; an attack of influenza developed into meningitis. Mrs. Vitz was a member of the staff of the New York State Library before her marriage.

Appointments

PAUL M. ANGLE has been appointed librarian of the Illinois State Historical Society Library. He succeeds Georgia L. Osborne, whose resignation became effective February 29.

WILLIAM WARNER BISHOP, librarian of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, and Mrs. Bishop, sailed March 10 for Athens, Greece, on a sabbatical leave. They will visit Rome, attend the meeting of the French and British Librarians at Rheims, attend the meeting of the International Committee of the International Federation of Library Associations at Berne from July 9-10, and visit England, Norway and Sweden, returning about the first of September.

HERBERT W. FISON completed twenty years of service as librarian of the Malden, Mass., Public Library on March 4. The occasion was celebrated by an informal reception and tea given in his honor by the library trustees and members of his staff.

GERTRUDE F. FORRESTER, has recently been appointed librarian at the Deborah Cook Sayles Public Library, Pawtucket, R. I., where she has served in various capacities for more than twenty-five years. She succeeds Henry S. Phillips, retired.

FLORENCE MACKEY, Washington '30, who has been head of the Circulation Department of the University of Hawaii Library has returned to Washington and is now assistant in the McCormick Branch of the Public Library, Tacoma, Washington.

EVA A. GORHAM, assistant director of the Queens Borough Public Library, N. Y., has resigned after a period of twenty-one years of service. Previous to her appointment in the Queens Borough Public Library she served on the staff of the New York Public Library for five years.

D. D. MOORE, librarian of the New Orleans Public Library since 1928, resigned on March 8. Recently an ordinance was passed by the City Council creating a new Board of nine directors to be elected by the Mayor. E. A. Parsons, an attorney, was selected librarian for a term of four years at \$7500 a year.

DOROTHY RUSSELL, Syracuse '28, is now school librarian of Monmouth County Library, Freehold, N. J. She comes from the librarianship of the Plum Library, Lombard, Ill.

JACKSON TOWNE, Illinois '22, has accepted the librarianship at Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing, Michigan.

ALMA M. TOLLEFSON, librarian of the Viroqua, Wisconsin, Public Library, has resigned to be married. Miss Gertrude Petersen, Wisconsin '32, has been appointed librarian.

For Sale Or Exchange

THE UNIVERSITY of Kentucky Library, Lexington, Kentucky, has for sale or exchange the following:

Annales de l'Institut Pasteur, Vols. 1-46, 1887-1927.
American Journal of Physiology, Vols. 54-59, 62-93
(lacking 2 vols.).

Journal of Physiology, Vols. 67-70 (lacking one number).

Prices and details on request.

PRINCETON University Library offers the following for sale: *Acts of the General Assembly of the Province of New Jersey*, from April 17, 1702, to January 14, 1776, compiled by Samuel Allinson, Burlington, 1776. \$25; *Acts of the General Assembly of the Province of New Jersey*. Collected by Samuel Nevill, 1702-1761. Volume 1, 1752; volume 2, 1761. \$150. In original bindings, pages discolored, three leaves of Nevill mended.

Free for Transportation

THE CITY LIBRARY, Springfield, Mass., offers the following bound volumes of periodicals free of charge to any library which will pay for transportation:

Harper's. V. 44-49; 50-53; 55; 62; 64-67; 68; 69-71; 73-91; *Century*. V. 1-15; 17-18; *Living Age*. V. 127-142; 160-170; 172-176; *Review of Reviews*. V. 3-11; 14-17; 19-21; 23-24.

The Calendar Of Events

April 25-30, 1932—American Library Association annual meeting at Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, La.

April 25-30—National Association of State Libraries, annual meeting at Hotel Roosevelt, New Orleans, La.

May 9-11—California Library Association, annual meeting at Biltmore Hotel, Santa Barbara, California.

May 12-14—Tennessee Library Association, annual meeting at New Southern Hotel, Jackson, Tennessee.

May 16-17—Montana Library Association, annual meeting at Great Falls, Montana.

June 13-17—Special Libraries Association, annual meeting at Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, N. Y.

June 27-July 2—New England States and New Jersey, joint meeting at the Maplewood Club, Bethlehem, N. H.

June 30-July 2—Pacific Northwest Library Association, annual meeting at Paradise Inn, Mt. Rainier National Park, Washington.

October 5-7—Wisconsin Library Association, annual meeting at Appleton, Wisconsin.

October 11-13—Indiana Library Association, annual meeting at Evansville, Indiana.

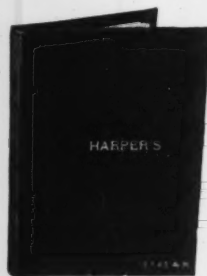
October 12-15—Five State Regional Conference—Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, and Nebraska Library Associations—at Des Moines, Iowa.

October 13-15—Pennsylvania Library Association, annual meeting at the Nittany Lion, State College, Pennsylvania.

October 26-29—Southwestern Library Association, biennial meeting at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Opportunities For Librarians

College and library school graduate with teaching experience and experience in both public and school libraries wants position as instructor of library science, or librarian in a normal school; either summer school or permanent position. C15.



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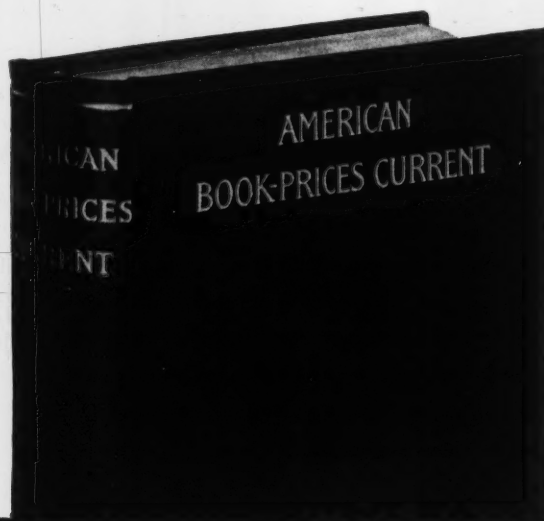
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The auctions are recorded in chronological order. Books are entered alphabetically by author. The bibliographical detail gives all the essential facts on each item as well as the price paid.

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